CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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Poetry.

THE LORDS OF CREATION.

The Lords of Creation men they call,
And they think they rule the whole,
But they're much mistaken, after all,
For they're under a woman's control.
As ever since the world began
It has always been the way,
For did not Adam, the very first man,
The very first woman obey?
Obey, obey, obey! The very first woman obey.

Ye lords who are present, hear my song,
And I know you will quickly say,
Our size more large, our nerves more strong,
Shall the stronger the weaker obey?
Put think not, though these words we hear,
We shall e'er mind the things you say,
For as long as a woman's possessed of a tear
She will certainly have her own way.
Own way, own way, own way! She will, etc.

But should there be so strong a wight
As not to be moved by a tear,
Though much astonished at the sight,
We should still have no cause for fear.
Then let them please themselves a while,
With all their fancied sway;
For as long as a woman's possessed of a smile
Their power will vanish away.
Away, away, away, their power, etc.

Then, ladies, since I have made it plain
That the thing is really so,
We'll even let them hold the rein,
But will show them the way to go,
As ever since the world began,
It has always been the way,
And we'll manage it so that the very last man
Shall the very last woman obey.
Obey, obey, obey, shall the very last woman obey.

A SUMMER REFLECTION.

I have read about old Dante and the journey which he took
To write the words that fill in for our parlor picture book;
And it's many a time I've wondered how it was he ever missed
The fiercest, most emphatic style of torture in the list.
I have scanned those illustrations, and I see nobody there
With the latest cut of clothing and a look of wild despair,
Compelled by imps who stand around, unpitying and alert,
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

There is nothing more intense in the refinement of distress
Than to take a man when the weather's at 100, more or less,
And starch him stiff and proper and then turn him down the street,
To share the grim discomfort of the other men he'll meet.
And each with smile, no matter how his garb may rasp and cling;
Their grief knows not the comfort which companionship might bring.
You must keep inanely jolly and pretend it doesn't hurt
When you wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

Is it possible the ruler of that realm depicted there
In the book which makes you shudder as you handle it with care
Is, way down deep within his heart, a sympathetic elf,
Far more considerate of man than man is of himself?
There are costumes light and airy as you glance the pages through,
And perhaps it is high time to let the devil have his due.
He ne'er compelled a mortal who his fate could not avert
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt. —Washington Star.

INCONSISTENT MILDRED.

Fair Mildred has a tender heart;
It makes her sad to see
Bad boys espy the birdie's nest
And tear it from the tree;
Yet while she sorrows for the bird
The solemn truth is that
She always has a wing or two
Affixed unto her hat.

Fair Mildred has a tender heart;
She says the butcher who
Would slay a little cattle must
Be cruel through and through;
Yet while she chides the butcher and
Abhors his cruel steel,
Sweet Mildred, tender past compare,
Is very fond of veal. —Chicago News.

Miscellany.

INGENIOUS ICEBOY.

The itinerant peddler resorts to many and curious devices for the purpose of attracting the attention of people to his wares. A novel scheme is used by a small boy who peddles ice in a push cart along the district between Halsted street and the river, says the Chicago News.

His small sister accompanies him on his rounds, and when he locates an alley which looks promising, he halts his cart and proceeds to sing some popular song. As he is the possessor of a good voice,

PROCEEDS TO SING.

the people come to the back doors to listen, and when a good audience is assured, he substitutes for the song a short and humorous lecture on ice and the amount of lemonade that can be made with ten cents' worth of frigidity. And the little girl says nothing but deals out small chunks of it and takes in the change.

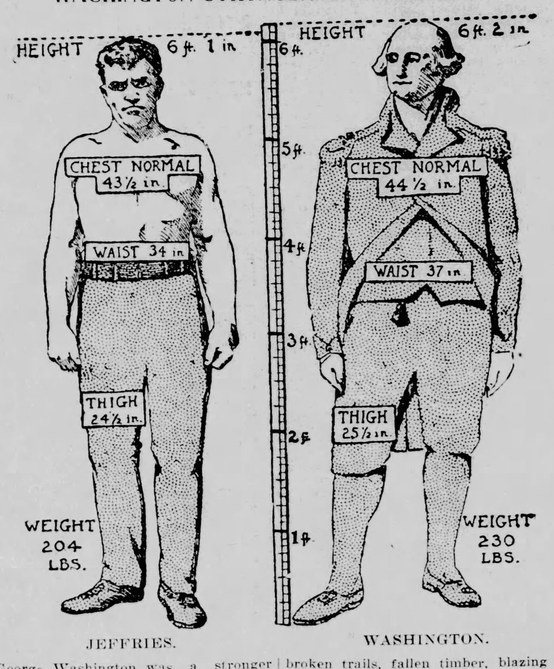
What He Said.

"You are full of beer, I tell you."
"No sush thing, m-my love."
"Well, let me hear you say 'satisfaction.'"
"Thass dead easy. Listen. S-s-s-fax. S-s-s-s-fax. What was I t-tryin' to shay?"
"Satisfaction."
"N-no sush thing. I was tryin to shay 'S-s-s-fax'—thass name of boat that's bringin' back D-dreyfuss. S-s-s-fax! Why-why don't you read th' papersh?" —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rebuked.

"What are these shirt waists worth?" asked the elderly customer.
"All of them are marked in plain figures, ma'am," said the salesgirl, languidly.
"That's the kind of figure I'm buying them for, young woman," rejoined the elderly customer, eying the other sharply over her spectacles.—Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON STRONGER THAN JEFFRIES.



JEFFRIES. WASHINGTON.

George Washington was a stronger man than Champion Jeffries. A bigger man in every way, a man with a longer reach, bigger muscles, greater strength, far greater endurance, a man who could have beaten Jeffries at his own game or at any one of the many other games in which the other was proficient.

Measurements will prove it. Washington was 6 feet 2 inches tall; Jeffries is 6 feet 1 inch.

Washington weighed 230 pounds, yet every inch and ounce of him was of the highest quality. There was not a particle of superfluous flesh on him. He was all bone and sinew. Jeffries weighs in training 204 pounds.

Washington's normal chest measurement was 44½ inches; Jeffries', 43½.

Washington measured about the waist 37 inches and 25½ around the thighs.

Jeffries' waist measure is 34, his thigh 24½.

Washington was an inch taller, an inch larger in the chest, had three inches more girth and was an inch larger about the thighs than Jeffries.

Dr. Andrews, who has seen every pugilistic champion of the world, with one exception since the '50's, says: "Not one of these was physically equal to Jeffries."

One of Harvard's most famous coaches (Watson) is an oarsman of record and renown; a master in the art of choosing men for strength, speed, staying power and fitness for arduous struggle combined.

We took him before Trumbull's portrait of Washington, which was pronounced excellent by Custis, Washington's stepson.

He looked at the picture long and earnestly and said: "That's the best built man I ever saw."

Jeffries can stand the work of four ordinary men. Washington could do more than eight.

Jeffries in training took a four or five mile jog—a comfortable trot alongside of a bicycle on a cinder path or a macadam road.

Washington, according to Rickets, "was amazingly swift of foot." No Indian equalled him. Five miles is nothing to an Indian. Washington did twenty-five miles a day with ease over unbroken trails, fallen timber, blazing his way with an axe as he went.

Jeffries, returning from his jog, would spar five fast rounds with each of his three trainers, and having exhausted them, showed no signs of distress.

A day's work in the forest, with gun, axe and theodolite, from sun-up to sun-down, would entitle a youth under twenty to sit down when evening came and take a rest.

But Washington would tramp the forests all day, and, returning, would wrestle with seven giants (the Stevenson brothers) for recreation. He would tug and twist and strain and would not stop until he had thrown each one in succession. We have this on the authority of his rector, the Rev. Dr. Weems, who says of the Stevenson brothers: "These men were herculean in strength and size—all of them over six feet and averaging 250 pounds each."

Seven men, mind you—not one, or even three or four, but seven.

Jeffries, at the height of his glory, as champion of the world, is twenty-three years old.

Washington at this time was sixteen. Had the best sparring master of to-day spent those three years with Washington and the Stevensons and taught them his art until they had mastered it—as Washington has always mastered everything he touched—and could Washington at twenty-three have met James J. Jeffries in a finish glove contest Jeffries would have lost.

I say this because Washington was more agile, was quicker, had greater strength, longer reach and far more endurance, owing to his superb preparation and seasoning.

Washington's frame was of equal breadth from the shoulders to the hips. Ask any athlete what that means. Ask Muldoon what that means in wrestling. Ask the Greek what it means to your opponent to be three inches larger in the waist and one inch at the thighs.

On the broad jump, Curtis says that Nathan Hale did 20 feet; Lindley Murray, the grammarian, jumped 22 feet, but Washington did 23. The present world's record is 24 feet 6¾ inches. Do you think Jeffries could jump 23 feet? Try him and see. And what could not Washington have done if he had had the training that Kraenzlein has received?—New York World.

IF THE PHILIPPINES WERE OFF OUR COAST.

The Philippine islands are here placed in juxtaposition to the eastern coast of the United States. If stretched along the Atlantic coast of the United States, they would reach from Cape Cod, Mass., to Key West, Fla. The distance is about 1,070 miles. There are about 2,000 islands in the archipelago. Many of them have never been explored. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Carroll D. Wright estimates their area at 115,000 square miles. The combined area of the six New England states and the state of New York is 115,635 square miles.—New York World.

HAD HIS CHARACTER.

In some rural districts of England there are held annually hiring fairs, where farmers and others attend to engage servants. At one held in Gloucestershire last autumn a farmer opened negotiations with a lad who seemed suitable for his purpose. Various questions having been asked and answered, the farmer inquired at last:

"Hast got a character from thy last place?"

"No," replied the boy; "my old gaffer be about somewhere, and I can get he to write 1 one."

"Very well," was the reply; "thee get it and meet I here again at 4 o'clock."

The time came, so did the farmer and the boy.

"Hast got thy character?" was the query.

The answer came short and sharp: "No; but I ha' got thine, and I beant a-coming."—N. Y. Tribune.

By Cable.

Only one per cent of the telegrams over seas are concerned with family or private matters. The rest are commercial, journalistic or official.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

ALL THE IDOL'S FAULT.

The recent East Indian famine has had some comic features. In Aurungabad the priests were paid to pray for rain and did so day after day, but the rain failed to appear, though very costly processions were organized. At last the people became angry, threw the gods into the rubbish heap and blocked up the entrance to the temples with masses of thorns as a penalty for keeping the fields dry. It's just as well for a Hindoo god to attend to business if he intends to keep his job.

Having Fun With St. Louis.

Caller—isn't your little boy rather young to take so much interest in the newspapers?

Chicago Mother—Yes he is only 4 years old, but he has the keenest sense of humor I ever saw. He spends nearly all his time reading the editorials in the St. Louis daily papers.—Chicago News.

Relief.

"How's dat, Brudder Jackson; you says you mighty glad when Sunday comes 'round, an' yit I never sees you inside de church do?"

"De ole woman goes, sah."—Truth.

SCHLEY AS A MIDSHIPMAN

One of the veteran sea-dogs of the navy who has been on the retired list for a generation, tells a characteristic anecdote of Admiral Schley when the latter was a midshipman and assigned as executive officer of a little gunboat called the Owasco in Admiral Porter's gulf squadron. His commanding officer was a volunteer for the war, notorious for incompetency and intemperance, which was exceedingly irritating to an ambitious young fellow like Schley, who had just escaped from the discipline of the naval academy and had an exalted opinion of the dignity and honor of the service. The Owasco was stationed off Mobile and was one of a small squadron of which Captain James Alden, of the Richmond, was senior officer. One day a quartermaster of the Richmond reported to Captain Alden that the captain's gig of the Owasco was approaching the captain's pennant flying. Supposing his visitor to be the captain of the Owasco, Alden put on his uniform coat, the side boys were ordered and the boatswain's mate made ready for his three pipes at the gangway. When the Owasco's gig came alongside the man who sprung up the ladder was Midshipman Schley.

"I expected to see the captain of the Owasco," said Alden, with slight sarcasm.

"I am commander of the Owasco, sir," said Schley.

"Since when?" asked Alden.

"An hour ago, sir," said Schley.

"Where is Captain ——?"

"Locked up in his cabin, sir, drunk."

"Who locked him in?" asked Alden.

"I did. I first put him under arrest and then shut him up in his cabin. Then I took command of the ship and here I am to report for orders."

Alden was fond of a joke and was at first disposed to laugh at the young man's summary action, but he said:

"Well, the first order I'll give you is for you to lower that pennant in the gig, go back to your ship, sir, unlock that cabin door and restore Captain —— to duty. Then report to me in writing if the captain's illness still incapacitates him and I will know what to do."—Washington correspondence Chicago Record.

A BOY CHIEF.

Bandini Norburn and His Band of Wild Swazi Warriors.

A white boy 12 years old has just reached London with a band of ten wild Swazi warriors from the heart of Africa. The boy is Bandini Norburn. His first name was given him by his father, a South African traveler, in honor of King Bandini, of the Swazis. This remark-

BANDINI NORBURN.

able boy came to London with his ten Swazis to keep them in order. They are to exhibit their war dances, but not in improper places. They are not to smite people with their spears. King Bandini says so. He is their war lord, their interpreter, protector, guide and friend. He keeps them out of mischief.

"I am here to mind my people," says Bandini very modestly. "Of course, they will do just as I want them to do. I am their chief. I have been since the old king, whose namesake I am, died in 1892.

"I get up early and bathe and have my breakfast. By that time the Swazis want me. I stay with them all morning. Some people think they have been 'tamed' to come to England. But if they saw the Swazis sometimes they would think they were warlike enough, though they daren't hurt me, and they wouldn't.

"They are like children—very fierce big children. They do not know the value of human life or the meaning of law. They have no rights worth speaking about, and they do not want any. They are simply faithful, loyal and obedient. Do they like me? Why, I suppose they do, because I have lived long in their country and—but that isn't it, you see, I am the chief. They have got to obey me. They wouldn't dream of anything else."

The child chief, unlike most boys of his age, makes scarcely any friends among other youngsters. He enjoys his unique life too thoroughly to court companionship. His curious experience has taught him self-reliance and his pleasant eyes look keen and unabashed straight at one with whom he talks. He has the manner of one much older and speaks crisply, briefly and to the point, as befits a chief.

Survival of the Fittest.

"The name of your paper is the Rocky Mountain Prospect, I believe?"

"No; that used to be the name of it, but we call it simply the Prospect now."

"Why is that?"

"Well, the fact is we had to do it. It was a pretty long name, and in writing to us people got in the habit of dropping out the Mountain. We had to drop the 'Rocky' then, in order to save the Prospect."—Chicago Tribune.

Outward and Visible Sign.

"The whisky you've been drinking lately must have been aged by some powerful process."

"Why?"

"It has given you a nose in six weeks that many a man has been years in acquiring."—Chicago Tribune.

Her Steady Age.

"How old does Clara now say she is?"

"Twenty-four."

"That's her mucilage."

"Why so?"

"She's so stuck on it!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Corporation Kindness.

"Henry, can't you remonstrate about those two telephone poles on our sidewalk?"

"Gracious! no, Ellen. I'm just drafting a vote of thanks to the company for not planting them in our front yard."—Detroit Free Press.

Ruined the Pen.

"I wonder what is the matter with my pen. The point is rough, and punches through the paper."

"I know, mamma. I used it a little while ago to write my German exercise."—Chicago Tribune.

Our New Serial Story.

A STORY OF THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

The Senora Romana;

Or THE VAMPIRE.

.....BY DAVID LOWRY.

CHAPTER XII.—JOAQUIN'S OVERWEENING CONFIDENCE.

The captain general of Cuba was immersed in reports. Principally reports from his officers in Santa Clara and Matanzas. Those provinces seemed to be overrun by the insurgents of late. They had dared to absorb a portion of the district of Havana even—they were threatening the city.

The citizens were frantic. They did not make any attempt to disguise their fears—they appealed frantically to the captain general who, as usual, was all sufficient.

But the insurgents had secured more ammunition; the junta had enlisted fresh sympathy. Although Captain Hart's vessels were in the possession of the government, and Hart himself had been compelled to give bail for his appearance, the work of assisting the junta had not ceased.

And the occasional skirmishes with the insurgents in the majority of cases had proved favorable to the insurgents. Then there was the ugly case of Doctor Ruiz—it was the sharpest thorn just now in the side of the captain general. The United States consul had investigated the affair; he had reason to question the truthfulness of the reports of the authorities—there was just enough evidence to give the whole incident a bad color.

Dick Ford had written to the Courier that Ruiz was murdered—the other leading papers in the United States echoed this assertion. All the citizens of the United States in Cuba had made their wills more obnoxious. The hatred of the "Yankee Pigs" could not be concealed—no effort was made to conceal it in Havana.

It was when the captain general was deep in the reports of an unfavorable nature from his chief aids in the various districts in the hands of the insurgents that he received a cable from Madrid.

Of late Joaquin had remarked that every cable from Madrid angered the captain general. The captain general bit his lip when he read the message. Well he might—its contents were startling.

Would he take Joaquin into his confidence or not—pooh! There was now no alternative. When his tool was summoned Joaquin noticed that the captain general was on the eve of one of his outbursts.

"Have you seen the Senora Romana within the past three days?"

Joaquin looked at his chief sharply. What new complication had arisen?

"Yes."

"Where?"

"At Guanabacoa."

"The papers she gave you—you are sure you obtained them from the hand of the Senora Romana?"

"I am confident I could not have omitted so important a matter when I made my report—from the hand of the Senora."

"Then read this." Weyler handed his tool a paper. "I have just deciphered the message." Joaquin read:

"Again your agents have deceived you. A woman answering fully to your description of the Senora Romana has ingratiated herself in the favor of our most trusted agents in Paris and Rome. She is in possession of the most important details, which were stolen from our agents. The exact condition of our vessels—their deficiencies, the numbers of effectives—the capacity and capability of the offices—all are in the possession of the United States. Certain circumstances connected with these developments render a detailed statement from you necessary. A special agent has been dispatched to Havana for this purpose. In the meantime you will exert yourself to counteract the mischief resulting from any misconceptions you may have had concerning the true character of one of the agents you seem to have relied upon implicitly."

"Misconceptions?" Weyler's face was dark with passion as he looked at Joaquin. He was thinking of that word "heretofore" in another communication. "What do you think of it?"

Joaquin laid the paper down. He met his chief's eyes fully as he struck the table—the captain general started.

"In a word, you have trusted me. You have been rebuked by those who are far from the scene—they do not know the circumstances—they never see the eyes, they never hear the voices of those you are dealing with, yet they rebuke you for a—let us call it a 'misconception' then. Underneath it all I see a set purpose to retire you. You have my opinion. I have met the senora—I have talked with her. I will, if you desire it, bring her in to the city in two days. Surely we are not responsible if there are incompetents in Madrid, in Paris or Rome?"

"True. You are right there."

"And if it were true—if we sometimes make mistakes, what of the information you have transmitted to Madrid not only concerning the war vessels of the United States, but of the forts—of the magazines—of the powder factories! Does that count for nothing? And because the Yankees or dolts—because any man may acquire very important information of their defences on the coasts, since the idiots have always permitted people to visit them—does that lessen the importance of the reports you have transmitted and been the means of transmitting? But to return to the main thing—the Senora Romana is here—not in Europe. I will stake my life on it."

The captain general mused. "Since you are so positive—we will see her."

"I will send word to Roderique immediately. She will come into the city."

"Here is another matter. "He handed Joaquin another paper. It was from Sagasta the, prime minister.

"The trend of the inquiries submitted by your enemies in the committee room are of a nature that constrains her resolve to recall you. The charges of misfeasance are growing more open daily. The amount you are now charged with amassing is enormous. There is only one way to meet these charges, which are very unfortunate at this time. You must return to Madrid and face your enemies. I have paved the way for your recall—I need you here."

The face of the tool shone as he read this.

"Precisely what we desire above all things. After all you will be nearer your objective point at Madrid."

He looked meaningly at his chief.

"For my part it is welcome—I am sick of the fault finding. The saints could not please them. Besides—I have a desire to meet Raphael again. I think—I know he has deserted us—gone over to the Carlists. Raphael is a fool—he never had brains."

"You encourage me."

"What is there to discourage you? Are they not at odds in Madrid? I count it very fortunate that we are so remote just now—I wish we were ten thousand miles further from Madrid—or in the heart of it. I am tired of these childish complaints. If those who make them were in your place!"

"One thing more, Joaquin. Have you learned where Norris is? The inquiries are of a nature that must be met soon. Is it possible that the American consul has channels of information unsuspected by us? I am afraid Samund has been in communication with him so frequently of late—"

"There is not the least doubt of it." Once more a baleful light shone in Joaquin's eyes. "Samund has been our evil genius. In not one instance has Samund forwarded your aims."

"It is not wise to let Samund know this."

"Trust me. And trust me also to pay our obligations to Samund when the opportunity arrives. That is my debt—a personal debt. He has exceeded the limits of patience."

"You must be very careful."

"Wait until we return to Madrid—we can not return soon enough for my desires when I think of Samund."

"Then it is understood you will bring the Senora Romana—say to-morrow if it is practicable."

"You will see her."

Then Joaquin withdrew with shining eyes. The ferocity of a tiger shone in them.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE SENORA ROMANA'S LAST RENDEZVOUS WITH JOAQUIN.

When Norris assured himself that he could not be mistaken he waited for Ford to make his appearance. The guerrilla had disappeared; the insurgents realizing that further pursuit was futile, soon restrained their wrath. Directly the rapid gallop of a horse foretold the approach of one of the foremost in the pursuit.

Norris looked out of the window again. It was the Senora Romana.

She rode back to the house rapidly; he heard her giving orders to several of the insurgents. There was a scurrying to and fro. It seemed as if the insurgents were preparing for a fresh battle or a serious movement of some kind. Norris wondered where Ford was. He beckoned a man to him and asked where the American was. The man looked at him stolidly.

Norris was in a fever of apprehension. He beckoned to another and another, apparently they had no time to devote to him.

Then Norris uttered a round oath; he was out of all patience.

As if in answer to his exclamation, a woman entered the room.

"Inez!"

She contemplated him calmly. Then made a sign to the soldier at the entrance who stepped out of hearing.

"What has happened, Inez?"

"My name is not Inez."

Was he awake or was his brain affected by his illness? It was the face—the form of Inez—the voice, however, was not Inez's voice.

He thought swiftly. Perhaps it was Inez. She had a reason for refusing to recognize him. His friends were doubtless moving heaven and earth in their efforts to find him. He imagined Chauntey fuming—the consul general uneasy, anxious.

"Very well, Inez, if you must not recognize me——"

"Again Inez. I am Maria. Where have you met Inez?"

"Inez—I have met her everywhere. We were fated to meet."

"Yes, but that is not an answer. Have you any proof?"

"Have you not heard that an American was kidnaped—a man named Norris?"

"Napkid. How is that? Yes, I know. You are Norris?"

"You can easily prove it by papers in my pocket."

But when he felt, he found his pockets empty. He was annoyed—he felt his face grow red under her scrutiny.

"I might have known they would steal everything?"

"What, the guerrillas! You are very fortunate that you are yet alive. Stay! How know you Inez?"

No, it was not Inez. But what a marvellous likeness. If it was not for the voice, he could have sworn it was Inez.

"Pardon me. I realize there has been some strange mistake. I was sure it was Inez."

"You have not told me where you met Inez."

"In Berlin, in Dusseldorf, Vienna. We met often."

"Ah! you were studying music, perhaps?"

"No, I was traveling for pleasure."

"And the friends of Inez—you met them? Tell me their names."

"Well, the Hamiltons, and the Todds. And the Berkheimers and—yes, Miss Floyd. Miss Floyd especially."

"Her name?"

"Elizabeth. O, by the way, we all call her Betsy."

"That is better. So Inez calls her always in her letters."

"Oh, Betsy is a great friend of mine—and of Inez."

"Then you are Tom?" She smiled. "Is it Mr. Tom?"

"Yes, to my friends. Everybody calls me Tom."

"Well, Mr. Tom, we must make you at once. The enemy will return with reinforcements. We ought not to be here now. It was a matter that was unavoidable. Since we had to come it is fortunate that I was in time to serve you. There has been so much betrayal—so many deceptions, our men are wild. They will not be easily restrained. I am going to move immediately. There is nothing but to go with us."

"I have no objections whatever. If I could sit up and wield a machete as I saw you wield it——"

"But you can not. It is enough if you ride a horse now. See, we go at once. It may be a long ride. But there is no other course. I will see that you have a horse."

"Which way do we go?"

"There is but one way; we have no choice. To Sabanilo straight. I am under orders to hasten back to Jiquiabo. I am going to take you into my confidence. You look like an honorable man, and we have rarely been betrayed by Americans. I am a captain Banderada."

"I am afraid I do not understand what that means," said Norris, wonderingly.

"It is simple. I am captain of the flag."

In his ignorance Norris thought that was equivalent to a color sergeant. He learned later that it was a much higher post.

"My husband was in the ten years' war. He is with General Perez. We have it all as we like in the province of Santa Clara. I came here because these guerrillas have rendered it imperative that some action be taken. They have not made so much—we have defeated them time and again."

"I suppose you can find means to communicate with your friends in Havana."

"I was near Havana a few days ago. It depends—when necessity demands, yes. At all events you can write—I may send sooner than we expect."

"My friends will be crazy—it is a considerable time since they missed me."

"In the meantime—you will prepare to go with me."

Fortunately Norris felt better when he mounted. His arm pained him very much but there was no help for it. The journey was made quickly. Norris thought he had seen some hard riding but that journey to Jiquiabo proved the most trying ride he had undertaken. Several times the company (composed of about forty men) were very near the enemy. The captain of the flag, however, was always able to decide on the instant, what course to pursue. Her knowledge of the country surprised Norris.

"I?" said the captain of the flag, when she heard his question; "why, I know every foot of ground in Matanzas and Santa Clara as well as a good deal in the province of Puerto Principe."

When Norris reached the headquarters (temporary) of General Pancho Perez, he found a gentleman of urbane manners accompanied by a man with bronzed face and a soldier-like bearing that would have attracted attention anywhere.

"General Perez," said the captain of the flag, "I have the honor of bringing to you Senor Tom Norris." Then turning to the bronzed warrior the captain of the flag added, "and this is Senor Tom, is my husband, Captain Rafael Gonzales."

"We have heard of Senor Norris," said the General. "As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made to insure his safe return to his friends, be sure we will see that he is not delayed."

"And in the meantime you will advise them of my safety."

"Quite as a matter of course," said the General, politely. "Ours is not the most enticing living; we are sometimes a little at a short for variety—such as we have we will gladly share with Senor Tom Norris."

When Tom Norris laid down to sleep that night he wondered who Maria was. If she were not a twin sister to Inez then there never were twins. And with that thought to comfort him he fell fast asleep.

The next day he missed the captain of the flag. He made inquiries—she had gone early in the morning with a special detail sent out by General Perez. The General evidently awaited news of importance. Norris could observe the preparations making; some move was contemplated. He hoped he might be permitted to join in it. If he could not participate (and by this time he had resolved to take his chances with the insurgents) he at least might be a witness.

The question was disposed of summarily by the General.

"Chance has made you my guest. I must not permit you to ally yourself with us in the existing circumstances. My duty compels me to return you to your friends. If after you consult with them you still desire to assist us, no one will welcome you more warmly than I will."

Later Norris learned from the captain of the flag, Maria, that she was the strongest objector to the scheme Norris had devised. He should not be permitted to take arms in their behalf at present. If he desired to aid Cuba he could find better ways—a rich young man like Tom Norris, later.

On the second day the movement Norris anticipated was made. General Perez swept across half of Santa Clara, entered the province of Matanzas, then gave battle to a considerable force sent out by Weyler to check his movements. Perez proved victorious—he united with another commander and threatened the city of Havana. Garcia (who had conceived the campaign) was near at hand. All Havana was in a fume. Weyler was said to be undecided. Finally a force was sent against that under Garcia; the Spaniards and insurgents met in a deadly struggle which ended in the insurgents would have overpowered their enemies had the latter not received reinforcements which gave them a great advantage. But Garcia's blows told severely on the Spaniards. Virtually theirs was the victory. They retired at their leisure—when a regiment of Spaniards had the temerity to advance a mile the insurgents turned back and administered a rebuke in the shape of a score of killed and wounded. Then Garcia calmly made his way to the camp he had selected, and where Weyler had wisely concluded to let him alone.

For, as Joaquin reminded him repeatedly, "There were better fish in Madrid than were to be found on any battlefield."

The very next day the captain general was called to Madrid.

It was remarked by keen observers that the captain general was unusually reserved in the presence of his familiar Joaquin. He had not addressed Joaquin once since they began to prepare for their long journey.

As for Joaquin he might have been made of wood or leather for all the life he displayed. Joaquin was under a cloud—the darkest cloud of his life.

Samund had handed the captain general a note ordering him to send Joaquin to Madrid at once. The queen's counsellors evidently had reasons to interrogate him. It suited Weyler just then to take his tool with him.

The reasons he withdrew his countenance from his tool for the time being were these:

Joaquin had communicated with Captain Roderique, one of the most trusted of Weyler's supporters and admirers. The captain had made arrangements for the interview between Joaquin and the Senora Romana. The senora had met him in company with a score of men at a rendezvous within a few miles of the city. First she met Joaquin at Guanabacoa—again at the rendezvous now agreed upon. So that it was a very simple matter seemingly.

Captain Roderique rode out to meet the spy confidently. Joaquin accompanied him. The senora rode up to them accompanied by two men. She hesitated about entering the city; she had scruples; her new associates seemed to be suspicious. She desired to think over it. Then Joaquin rode forward; he had kept himself in the background discreetly until now.

While he was exerting all his powers to overcome the senora's fears a line of insurgents seemed to rise out of the ground. They were surrounding Captain Roderique's men when that commander discovered his danger. He turned his horse's head; he himself set the example, even while shouting his command he was well out of danger; Joaquin was a good second in retreat. Nobody gave a thought to the senora. The senora rode at the head of the insurgents when they reached her. Her voice was heard encouraging them to pursue the Spaniards; the sound of firearms was the signal for the battle that ensued in which the senora was seen to wield her machete upon more than one Spaniard.

It was a trap in effect. Joaquin was the victim. Roderique was able to exhibit his orders for the step he had taken; upon Joaquin fell the responsibility of a movement that nobody seemed to understand.

The captain general and Joaquin understood it—and their feelings toward each other may be imagined.

Under his breath Joaquin swore that he had served his master too well; unless matters took a more favorable turn he would hold himself in readiness to look twice before he risked a fall between two stools when he reached Madrid.

As for Weyler; it seemed as though his usefulness to the government was seriously impaired.

One thing puzzled Joaquin until he bethought him of the resources of Samund. Stunning as the revelation of the truth proved when the Senora Romana's true character was boldly revealed on the battlefield, the knowledge the people in Madrid possessed of her was still more surprising to Joaquin until he disposed of the problem by attributing their knowledge to Samund.

And now the world was too small to hold two like Samund and Joaquin; one or the other must die—Joaquin swore it.

(To be continued.)

NEW BAG FASTENER.

An extremely novel suggestion to do away with the expense of twine in tying up the grocery packages has been patented by Thomas J. Kinsey, of Ogleville, Ind. The device consists of a triangular piece of metal fastened to a part of the bag where the two paper edges overlap

GROCER'S TWINE SUPPLANTED.

each other. When the contents have been placed in the bag the side containing the device is laid over first, when the spear point is presented and is forced through the other folds as they are laid over. When this is done the spear point is bent over and seals the opening as effectually as a string.

MONKEY AS A VALET.

A Chicago boy who has lately returned from military service in the Philippines says that a great many of the American soldiers while in barracks at Manila adopted monkeys as pets.

A not uncommon sight, according to the Chicago boy, was to see one of the Americans lying in his bunk reading a novel or magazine, while the monkey was busily engaged in cleansing his master's hair from dust with nimble fingers. The monkeys are, it is said, trained to this service by the native Filipinos.—Chicago News.

WITH NIMBLE FINGERS.

WITH DOUBLE BARB.

The story of the fish which got away is a familiar one to every one who has a few amateur Izaak Waltons among his acquaintances. It is always a very large fish and a particularly gamey one. It generally pulls the boat over almost to the point of flooding it, and it generally makes its escape by some imperfection of the hook, or other part of the fisherman's equipment. The beauty of line and elegance proportions of "the fish that got away" have been often made the subject of the lester's verse and prose. John D. Dresser, of Halstead, Kan., has undertaken to relieve the hook of any responsibility in this matter by inventing one having a double barb as well as a double curve, which makes it impossible for the most agile or cunning fish to release itself. This hook is shown in the accompanying cut. The barbs both project downwardly, but their points are in different sides of the hook. Thus, with the "S"-shaped curves makes it impossible for the fish to work itself off the hook except by first breaking it.

SURE SHOT FISH HOOK.

Painfully Deliberate.

Reuben Rastfence—That young Silo Snaggs that worked for you last year wants ter hire out ter me for this season. How is he—a good, stiddy hand?

Henry Hoglot—Yas—yes—extremely so! In fact, if he was any stiddier he'd have ter be entirely motionless, b'gosh!—Puck.

Sudden Relapse.

"He's a mean man," was the earnest comment; "a might mean man."

"What has occurred?"

"I was explaining to him my success in demonstrating the power of mind over matter. I was telling him how I had brought my will and my intellect to bear upon a corn, and how I had subjugated the delusion called pain, when he deliberately stepped on my foot."—Ohio State Journal.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest, and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Census Positions.

"Will you please advise me through your paper where to apply for a position as census clerk?"—Clerk, Vallonia, Ind.

"Will you please tell me how I shall proceed to try for a position as census clerk?"—Transient, Ohio.

"Please tell me if there are positions to be filled soon in the census office, such as mesengers, for instance? If so, about what is the salary, and who should I apply to to get an appointment?"—Messenger, Milford, O.

"In your issue of Thursday, June 22, I notice an article about the appointment of several thousand census clerks. Will you inform me when, how and by whom they are to be appointed. Also by whom the enumerators are appointed?"—Candidate, Loganton, Pa.

Elsewhere in this issue is a long article headed, "Next Year's Census," with a portrait of Director Merriam. Read that over first. The article contains all the information we have. Read it over carefully, for we believe all the questions asked above are answered in it.

To get a position, no matter what it is, you must have political backing, and this should be from one of your United States Senators and your Representative in Congress, or both of them, if they are Republicans. The best thing to do is to write out your application for a position, addressed to the Director of the Census. Then get the endorsement of your Congressman, if he be a Republican. If he is not, then of one of your United States Senators, if he be a Republican. If neither is, then get the endorsement of the Republican county committee of your county, of the Congressional committee for your district, and get up a petition asking your appointment, and have it signed by all the prominent Republicans you can get. You can do all this immediately. And don't write to us anything more about it. This ends the census business for the bureau.

Direction of Shadows.

"Scientific men say the earth revolves around the sun. If this is so, why do the shadows at the appearing of the sun in the east point to the west, and at noon both shadows, north and south of the equator, point direct to the north and south poles, and at the disappearing of the sun in the west both shadows point directly east?"—J. C. J., Warwick, Tenn.

It is very simple, in reality, but it is a little difficult to make it clear, to one who has not studied mathematical geography or astronomy. The earth is inclined 23½ degrees to the plane of the ecliptic. Hence the sun rises at a point north of due east, and sets at a point north of due west, from March 21 to September 20; and from September 20 to March 21 the sun rises at a point south of due east, and sets at a point south of due west. And his path in the heavens between sunrise and sunset, owing to the inclination of the earth's axis, curves southward, so that the sun is furthest south at noon. The shadow of any object is, of course, directly opposite the sun, wherever the latter may be.

Vote for President.

"Will you please give the number of popular votes of each of the Presidential candidates in 1896. There is a Popocrat here that said that 25,000 more votes distributed in a certain way in certain states would have elected Bryan. Is that true?" W. W. H., North Bend, Neb.

We gave the popular vote for President in 1896 in the Bureau last week. We have not figured out whether 25,000 votes distributed in certain states would have elected Bryan. He didn't get those votes; so why argue about what might have been? In 1884, 1,300 more votes for Blaine in New York would have elected him. Probably similar things could be said of every Presidential election; but what's the use of worrying about it? Tell your Popocrat friend to look forward, not backward.

The Moravians.

"Who are the Moravians? Please give a brief history of them?"—F. A. L., Ore Springs, Tenn.

The Moravians, or United Brethren, is not the same church as the United Brethren in Christ, with which they are often confused. Their origin dates back to the time when Christianity was introduced into Bohemia and Moravia, in Central Europe. The most celebrated of their reformers was John Huss, who was burned at the stake in 1415. The Moravian church was formally organized in 1457. By the close of the fifteenth century they had 400 churches in Moravia and Bohemia. In the beginning of the seventeenth century they became one of the legally acknowledged churches of the land. There were a number of Moravian missions established among the Indians of this country in the eighteenth century.

Red River Raft.

"Tell us of the great raft that formed on the Red river in Louisiana, near Shaverport, where the driftwood lodged for miles up the river, and the water ran under it."—H. K. R. H., Foxbranch, Tenn.

The Red River raft extended from near Grand Ecore up to a point below Shreveport, when the United States government undertook its removal. An open channel was made through it from 1833 to 1837. Meanwhile the raft had increased at the upper end, which was then above Shreveport, near Hurricane bluff. This portion was opened from 1841 to 1845. In 1871 the foot was at Carolina bluff, a few miles above Hurricane bluff, and its head near Springbank, 45 miles further north. In 1872 and 1873 a channel was opened through its whole length. We believe the channel has been kept open since.

The Straits Settlements.

"Will you please tell me where the Straits Settlements are, why they are so-called, and what relation they bear to the nations of the world?"—J. W. J., Flandreau, S. D.

The "Straits Settlements" is the collective name of all the settlements or cities on the Straits of Malacca, belonging to Great Britain. They are Singapore, Malacca, Penang, the Keeling Islands, and Christmas Islands. Their total area is 1,542 square miles; total population over 520,000. The principal products are tin, gambier, tapioca, rice, sugar, pepper and other spices.

Pension Question.

"Did Congress a short time before the close of the last session, pass a law that widows of ex-soldiers married prior to the war, whose husbands had not lived with them continuously from the time he was mustered out of service until his death, should not receive a pension?"—Subscriber, Kansas.

We know of no such law. There may be a ruling on the subject by the pension bureau. Better write a letter of inquiry, and address it "Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C."

Blockading a Port.

"Please let us know if a nation causing a port to be blockaded is responsible for damages incurred to a neutral power."—L. T., Economy, Mo.

Certainly not. The only damage we can think of would be in cutting off commerce, and that is not a matter for damages, for it is a necessary incident of war.

Brigham Young.

"Please tell me how and why Brigham Young, the Mormon, met his death."—G. R., Trade, Tenn.

Being a man, Brigham Young was mortal, and of course subject to death, as all other men. He died in his bed, at Salt Lake City, on August 29, 1877, at the ripe old age of 76 years.

How He Got It.

"I wonder how he got such a good job," he said.

"Why, don't you know?" she returned. "When he applied for it he told them that his marriage the following week depended upon his getting something to do at once."

"And they gave it to him?"

"They did."

"How ready people are to help a man to get into trouble, aren't they?"

She didn't answer. She didn't feel that she could answer without exhibiting a temper that she usually tried to keep in concealment.—Chicago Post.

She Was Exempt.

"We've been playing school, mamma," "Indeed! I hope you behaved nicely?" "O, I didn't have to behave; I was the teacher."—Truth.

His Personal Opinion.

"Your sympathies are with Oom Paul?" "They are," answered the Berlin citizen. "There's no use of Great Britain's coming around and telling me that a man who can drink a gallon of beer a day needs civilizing."—Washington Star.

WAS ONCE USEFUL.

A great deal is heard nowadays about appendicitis. There is no doubt that very many persons are badly scared about it and the number of persons who will not eat fruit containing seeds is very large—this notwithstanding the fact that medical opinion has agreed that not more than 6 per cent of the cases of appendicitis are due to the swallowing of seeds.

The contents of the appendix usually consists of mucus. The appendix has abundant muscular ability to empty itself and it has at its point of connection with the intestine a good fixed point for muscular action. But a very little swelling will so contract the tube as to prevent the escape

USELESS VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

of the concretions. It is the bacteria that do the business. They attack the affected appendix the inflammation extends thence to the adjacent organs.

Although now apparently useless, it is believed that the appendix once formed an important part of the alimentary tract. This was in the days when we needed a wisdom tooth for our grass and ferns and a large absorbing surface with which to extract their scanty nutriment. The wisdom tooth, with its insufficient calcification, perishes easily when attacked by bacteria, and the appendix shows the same want of resisting power. The vermiform appendix was recognized in the sixteenth century. As compared with the size of the intestine, it is largest at birth and smallest after 70 years of age. It is of variable dimensions for the reason that it is one of the structures which, in the descent of man, "flutters before going out." Its average length in a young adult is not far from three and three-quarter inches.

MIRROR PICTURES.

How You Can Have Two Portraits of Yourself On One Plate.

One of the newest photographic fads of this photographic age is the making of two portraits of a sitter on one plate simultaneously. This is done with the aid of a mirror. What are known as "mirror pictures" are common enough, but, strictly speaking, these do not consist of two distinct portraits of the same person, but of one portrait and one reflection, in the mirror. Mr. Rudolph Wilhelm, a well-known artist photographer of this city,

TWO PORTRAITS ON ONE PLATE.

has greatly improved upon the ordinary method of making pictures, and by an ingenious way of using his apparatus and arranging his accessories has produced the charming portraits shown herewith. He asserts that in his pictures neither face is a reflection of the other, but that each is a true portrait of the person sitting; furthermore, he says that the portraits were made instantaneously, and that only one plate was used. There is no secret about this new method of portrait making, and any skillful artist photographer may obtain excellent results if he will provide himself with proper apparatus and have patience to experiment until he "gets the hang of things."

In place of the ordinary mirror a frameless one must be used and a convenient size will be found to be one whose dimensions are about 24x20 inches. The glass is placed upright and firmly held between the tongs of an ordinary photographer's stand. The exact position of the stand and mirror must, of course, be determined in each case by the artist himself.

A great deal depends upon the kind of lenses used, and to achieve the greatest possible success what are known as wide-angle rectiliner lenses are recommended. Another important thing is to have the background and all other exposed objects as nearly alike in color and texture as possible, for a glance at the pictures will show the importance of this precaution; no part of the mirror is in sight nor is there to be seen the faintest outline of any of the accessories used by the artist in making these double portraits. The pictures are certainly interesting and the work has been very cleverly done.

Pictures of this character will be especially valuable to painter and sculptors who are called upon to paint pictures and create marbles of deceased persons, as the front view and the profile exactly as they existed in life will be easily obtainable, especially so because both were secured simultaneously without changing the pose or the expression of the sitter.

It will also be of considerable service to the woman who wishes to display her facial charms in the best possible light.—New York Journal.

Boys Rob the Syphons.

With the advent of the thirsty days there has developed a new series of petit larceny among small boys who are agile enough to hang on the tail of a wagon. The dispensers of soda water, with syphon attachments to the bottles, have been mystified of late by having the bottles in the rear of the wagon arrive at their destination empty. The syphons were tried and found to be in perfect working condition.

The boys of North Seventh street, however, were they so disposed, could easily solve the mystery, for on several occasions they have been seen hanging to the wagons and deliberately sucking the contents of the bottles through the syphons. Policemen of the district have had some little fun spanking ragged seats of trousers, but as yet no arrests have been made.—Philadelphia Times.

The Dull Thud.

"I am wondering," said the nice, green college graduate, "whether I'll become a bank president, a railroad manager, or a newspaper editor."

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the iconoclast.—Philadelphia North American.

Cause for Suspicion.

"I am afraid that nephew of mine who went out West and got married a few months ago doesn't get along well with his new wife."

"Why so?"

"The letters he writes me now read as if they were censored."

"Durability is Better Than Show."

The wealth of the multi-millionaires is not equal to good health. Riches without health are a curse, and yet the rich, the middle classes and the poor alike have, in Hood's Sarsaparilla, a valuable assistant in getting and maintaining perfect health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

TRANSFIXED WITH PAIN.

How aptly that sacred type of womanhood the gentle Virgin Mary is depicted in religious art as the Mother of Sorrows transfixed with seven swords. Sometimes when we stop to consider the sorrows and sufferings which are continually borne by so many thousands of our American women, it seems as if the gentler sex had been particularly chosen to endure the most poignant miseries of human kind.

Countless suffering women throughout this land will feel an eager sympathetic heart-throb in reading the frank and earnest letter of Mrs. Josie E. Clark, of Enterprise, Mo., addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"Your kindness to me I can never forget," she says. "I cannot express half my feelings of gratefulness to you. I had despaired of ever getting well, I had been in bad health for twelve years. Had aches all through me, numb hands, cold feet, everything I ate distressed me; my bowels were constipated. I was very nervous, depressed and despondent. When I first wrote you I thought I could never be cured. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my health is now good. You have my honest recommendation to all sufferers. I think there is no medicine in the world as good as Dr. Pierce's."

This matchless "Discovery" contains no alcohol like many of the "sarsaparillas" and tonics which are so freely sold. It induces no morbid craving for false stimulants; but gives true and lasting strength. Every woman should possess a copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser. A free paper-bound copy will be sent for 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing only; or a heavier cloth-bound copy for 31 stamps.

If suffering from any lingering obstinate disease write to Dr. Pierce and get his advice. It will cost you absolutely nothing. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUNG EDISON'S BRIDE.

His Father Has Not Forgiven His Marriage to an Actress.

Thomas A. Edison, jr., and his bride, formerly Miss Marie Louise Twohey, of Chicago, the actress whom the son of the inventor married in New York on February 18 against the wishes of his father, are living in Chicago at the residence of the bride's mother, says the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Edison, jr., says he has severed his connection with his father to launch himself as an electrical inventor, independent of the tutelage of his father. He says when he married against his father's wishes he had prepared to establish himself as his father's competitor.

"Reared in my father's laboratory," he said, "and educated by my father himself, I think I am capable of continuing the work which he perhaps will not live to finish, and in my judgment the man who invents must be an originator and not an imitator. My father was always opposed to actresses as wives, but I think he is too wise a man to bother over the inevitable. Well, I think at any rate, since his bosom friend, Samuel Insull, took unto himself one, he is less annoyed at my course."

Miss Marie Louise Twohey made her debut on the stage in Chicago during the World's Fair. In the season she played in "America," which ran at the Auditorium. The following season she toured with Eddie Foy in "Robinson Crusoe." She later played in "Gayest Manhattan," "Gay Coney Island" and by the Sad Sea Waves." She was playing with Lillian Russell in "La Belle Helene" when the younger Edison first met and soon afterward married her. Mrs. Edison Jr. was born in Chicago in 1879.

Mr. Edison, Jr., is 23 years old. He is president of a number of electrical companies, among which is the Edison (Jr.) Electric Light and Power Company, the Edison (Jr.) Incandescent Lamp Company, the Edison (Jr.) Steel and Iron Company, of New York, and the Caribbean Company of Boston. He is the discoverer of what is known as the ionic force of electricity, now claimed by him to be in its infancy. By this discovery it is claimed that electricity has weight and is, therefore, subject to gravitation, and by the application of this he claims to be able to increase the power of electricity by elevating its source above the place of its utilization. He is also the inventor of the chlorination process for the reduction of ore. With the exception of the last eighteen months he has spent

MRS. EDISON, JR.

his life in his father's laboratory at Newark, N. J.

It is said young Edison does not think his father gives him credit for the things he himself has done. Consequently he struck out for himself in the organization to promote an incandescent light invention which he claimed. On the other hand, the elder Edison, it is claimed, has nothing to do with young Tom's schemes and gives him no financial encouragement.

There is another son, Will Edison, who keeps an electrical store in New York and is on the best terms with his father. At the same time he endeavors to maintain the "entente cordial" with his brother Tom. When young Tom was about to marry Marie Twohey, it is said his brother and other members of the family tried in every way to dissuade him from it. However, whatever influences were brought to bear on young Tom to induce him to give up Miss Twohey were not successful, for the young people were married.

REAL LIFE.

To sweat, to work, to strive,
To expend energy with the swing of the arm,
The tramp of the foot,
To use the brain to further human thought,
To work out giant problems—
To do all these things
Is to live!
—James Oppenheim in New York Sun.

"Ringer" In a Running Race.

"What's the matter?" demanded the crowd when there seemed to be a hitch in the proceedings at the athletic carnival. "We have just discovered a 'ringer' in the long-distance running race," answered the manager. "His experience is such that he outclasses them all."

"Who is he?" was the cry.

"A Filipino in disguise," was the reply.—Chicago Post.

The Principal Part.

Suburbs—I understand that the Hyde Park Dramatic club has decided not to present its thrilling tire drama.

Commuter—That's so! You see, everybody wanted to play the hose.—Kansas City Independent.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The appearance of a new book by W. H. Mallock is a matter of interest to a very large number of readers in this country, whatever the character or purpose of the work. It is a novel this time, brought out by the Macmillan Company. Its title is Tristram Lacy., or The Individualist. As a story it is not in any way thrilling, and very likely was not intended to be. One hardly expects that, having never yet found it in any story Mallock has ever written. He conquers by other methods. Having always a purpose in writing, he creates his characters to fit in where they will assist in carrying forward his argument, and it is the argument one follows and not so much the interests of any person in the story.

Nevertheless, Tristram Lacy is a book well worth reading. It is a literary treat, for Mr. Mallock always writes with great perspicuity and strength, and the years have only added to his gracefulness in rounding and polishing his sentences. His cynicism remains with him and has grown even more accentuated. He was impressed some years since that "life was scarcely worth living." He conceived "a New Republic" because he knew of none in existence good enough. He wrote "a New Paul and Virginia," presumably because in his opinion the original little classic did not do justice to the subject. Even though he may never have convinced a single person that his views were better than the usually accepted order of things, he has always had and always will have a vast number of admiring readers, carrying them along by the grace at once and the sting of his writing.

What Woman Can Earn is the title of a volume into which is collected "essays upon all the leading trades and professions in America in which women have asserted their ability, with data as to the compensation afforded in each one." These essays are, for the most part, written by women prominent and successful in the occupation talked about, and by men distinguished in special vocations. The object of the volume is to give information to women who are seeking a chance to make a living, as to what difficulties they must meet in the struggle and how to win success, and to show to the public the real importance and the character of woman's work wherever she has asserted her ability.

Old readers of The Blade will remember a series of articles upon Woman's Work which appeared in its columns a few years ago. This volume covers substantially the same ground, only brought down to the present, conditions having, of course, changed somewhat even within a short time. Perhaps that most apparent is the growing understanding by women of the necessity of a thorough equipment for the work she desires to undertake, in order that she may receive the higher compensation which has been awarded to men, on account of her inferior accomplishment. Throughout the volume the necessity for this training is urged, each writer making it apparent that there is no royal road to success.

What Women Can Earn is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.

Robert Barr has again proved himself a good story writer in a collection of German Romances recently brought out by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. The first six concern the same characters, beginning with the return from the so-called Holy Wars of the brave Count Herbert von Schubert, to his home upon the banks of the Rhine. The remaining stories are separate incidents, well in accord with the customs of the times, but showing, as in The Count's Apology, how plotters sometimes overreach themselves, and fail of accomplishing their purposes.

Mr. Barr has written these stories of fighting days without harrowing the reader with blood-curdling cutting and hewing, and mutilations of enemies by what seem monsters rather than men.

Very little is known to the general public concerning Judeo-German or Yiddish literature—and indeed it might almost be said nothing. To give some knowledge in this direction is the object of the considerable volume of some 440 pages recently brought out by the Scribners. The author is Professor Leo Wiener, of Harvard University, who is the instructor in Slavic languages and therefore well equipped for the work which has resulted in The History of Yiddish Literature in the Nineteenth Century.

Professor Wiener begins with a short sketch of the condition which led to the development of a Judeo-German literature, following it with an interesting chapter about the Judeo-German language, upon which, he says, more approbrium has been thrown than on any other language in existence.

Several of the folksongs are given with their translations, and very curious representations of the life and character of a peculiar people they are.

Further chapters of this very readable volume are the following: Printed Popular Poetry; Other Aspects of Poetry; Poetry Since 1881 in Russia; Poetry Since 1881 in America; Prose Writers in America; and Chrestomathy.

A charming book, with the somewhat quaint name of Bird Gods, is one recently published by A. E. Barnes & Co., New York. Its author is Charles De Kay and his argument is that the peculiarities and habits of the various birds which are familiar to us in mythology and epic poetry, have really laid the foundation for certain elements in different religions and mythologies, and sometimes furnished through their character "the skeleton of plots on which a host of legends and tragedies have been built by the imagination of poet-priests and poet-historians of the early days." He hopes that this "marvelous tale of the share birds have had in the making of myth, religion, poetry and legend, may do something to soften" the flinty hearts of the sportsmen who kill wantonly for pleasure, or those who encourage the killing for vanity's sake.

Whether the reader finds himself in accord with the writer's thought or not, he will discover most entertaining reading. The author traces carefully the history of the different birds in ancient literature, beginning with the dove and following with the woodpecker in which he discovers "the prophetic bird beneath whose graven image the Sabines asked for answers from the gods."

A new book of memoirs entitled Lady Louisa Stuart has recently ben published by Harper & Brothers, New York. The selections from her manuscripts are edited by the Hon. James Home who, in his introductory remarks says that the writer of the reminiscences was a granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague and the youngest daughter of an English Earl who was Prime Minister at the beginning of the reign of George III. She died in 1851 at the age of 94 years, leaving a mass of manuscripts from which these selections have been made to give to the public.

Where the desert flames with furnace heat,
I have trod.
Where the horned toad's tiny feet
In a land
Of burning sand
Leave a mark,
I have ridden in the moon and in the dark.
Now I go to see the snows,
Where the mossy mountains rise
Wild and bleak—and the rose
And pink of morning fill the skies
With a color that is singing,
And the lights
Of polar nights
Utter cries
As they sweep from star to star,
Swinging, ringing,
Where the sunless middays are.

These lines are the closing ones of a poem with which Hamlin Garland opens his volume entitled The Trail of the Goldseekers, where, by means of short sketches, stories and poems, he pictures his experiences in the much-talked-of and written-about Klondike regions. He left his home in Wisconsin in the April of '98, with "a joyous heart, believing that he was going to take part in the last great march across a wilderness that would ever take place in America, because the wilderness would soon be no more. He did not go as a gold-seeker, but as a nature-hunter, in the wildest region yet remaining in North America.

The Macmillan Company publishes the volume.

Industrial Cuba, by Robert P. Porter, is a study of present commercial and industrial conditions, with suggestions as to the opportunities presented in the Islands for American capital, enterprise and labor. Mr. Porter was made special commissioner for the government to Cuba and Porto Rico, and he presents the fruits of his own observation and his contact with hundreds of persons interested in the welfare of Cuba and connected with some branch of its commerce, manufacture or agriculture. The work is offered for the guidance of those who are planning to take a practical part in the industrial reconstruction of the islands. The volume also undertakes to deal with the living questions of Cuba—the questions which confront the United States in its reconstruction work. It contains six reliable maps and nearly a hundred illustrations. The work is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

A novel, historical in character, because it claims to describe actual happenings or happenings based upon facts, is one entitled The False Star, by A. D. Gash. The object of the writer is clearly to expose once more to the public the teachings and practices of the Mormon church, its deceptions and the object of obtaining statehood for Utah, and also to counteract the work of the Mormon missionaries, who are scattered over the world. The heroine is one of the children saved from the terrible Mountain Meadow massacre, who was adopted by a loving couple who did not believe in polygamy, and who were persecuted as were all others because of their opinions. If these things detailed here be true, in a tenth part, then Mormonism is one of the foulest of blots upon the civilization of the nineteenth century. The book will doubtless find many readers at this time because of the effort to seat a polygamist in Congress, a thing absolutely against United States law. W. B. Conkey Company, Chicago, publish the volume.

A vividly written book is that published by the Putnams under the title of Two Women in the Klondike. It is made up of a journal kept by Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, one of the two whose experiences are here narrated. She has recorded in a way to hold the attention of the reader, the discomforts and the dangers of the journey, but she declares that the wonderful scenery, picturesque and grand beyond description, is a sufficient reward for all which they endured.

In an incidental way, the reader may obtain much useful information as to different routes to the Klondike and what the traveler needs in order to give the greatest amount of comfort.

The volume is profusely illustrated with reproductions from photographs, original drawings, etc., with maps, by which their wanderings may be followed.

A new novel by Anna Robeson Brown is entitled A Cosmopolitan Comedy, and the story is enveloped in an air of mystery which the reader does not fathom until after reaching the closing chapters. She describes one of her principal characters in the following words: "The princess demanded the perfection of luxury as only the child of New England parents can demand it; she had that eye for opulence and chastened gorgeousness which is bred by generations living and toiling in a bare, white wooden farmhouse on the bleak acres of rocky soil—in a word, she was that cultivated and transplanted hybrid, the American Beauty."—D. Appleton & Co., New York.

A book published by the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, is entitled Studies of Life and Its Variations, and its author is C. J. Bayer. The volume is made up of descriptive sketches of scenes and personages taken from life, the object being to show that the mental power of the mother exerted from the conception of the child, can change the structure of her offspring. He believes that too much stress has been laid upon heredity and atavism, particularly the latter. "His conclusions are, the arriations from the fixed positive law of heredity, is caused by an interference with natural laws governing reproduction, maintaining that the laws of God are perfect, but through ignorance, there is brought into play a force resting in the maternal parent which retards or assists nature, in the latter case producing a higher order of mankind."

Other Mention.

Source-Book of American History, compiled and edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, is calculated, if not intended, for the advanced student rather than for the beginner. It is valuable in that it points the way to an intelligent investigation of history. The publication contains original documents to which the average student of history has no access. While these are excellent in themselves, the reference to authorities and instruction as to their use will also be found of great benefit to those who would otherwise have to grope more or less blindly in search of them. The book is published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

To those who have acquainted themselves with Dr. Edward Binet's other works on psychology and topics closely allied, his latest book on The Psychology of Reasoning will come as another aid to thought along the same line. It is a neat, compactly written little book of about 200 pages, issued by the Open Court Publishing company, Chicago.

A Girl of Grit, by Major Arthur Griffiths, and published by R. F. Fenno & Co., is a detective story and a clever one, too. In its style and plan it has been compared to The Moonstone of Wilkie Collins, in that the author makes the characters tell the story. One pleasant feature of the book, too, is that it is not only given a rapid movement in the manner of writing, but it is printed in a large, handsome type that facilitates the reading very much.

Books Received.

How to Cook a Husband. By Elizabeth Strong Worthington. Dodge Publishing Co., New York.

Sonnets and Other Poems. By Caleb Hauser, jr. J. C. Walker, publisher, Forest Junction, Wis.

From Harper & Brothers:

Reminiscences of the Santiago Campaign. By Capt. John Bigelow, U. S. A. $1.25.

The Sixth Sense. By Margaret Sutton Briscoe. $1.25.

Reminiscences of the King of Roumania. Edited by Sidney Whitman. $.00; and

That Fortune. By Charles Dudley Warner; $1.50.

Frightened the Wrong Party.

Grimes—We had a burglar alarm put into the house, but it didn't work.

Willis—Didn't go off, you mean?

Grimes—Oh, it went off all right. But it didn't alarm the burglar in the slightest. It only frightened my wife half out of her senses.—Boston Transcript.

Giving the Devil His Due.

Fogg says that when he can say a good word for the sensational press, he isn't the man to withhold it. Therefore, he is to admit that when Cain killed his brother he did not do it in the hope of being immortalized in the newspapers.—Boston Transcript.

"An Empty Sack Cannot Stand Upright."

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard preparation for the blood and its many remarkable cures and the fact that it does everybody good who takes it prove it is just what you need if you are weak and languid.

HOOD'S PILLS do not gripe. All druggists. 25c.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Enlarge Joint.

B. E. C., Indiana: The enlargement in your mare's pastern, after being cut with barbed wire, will be hard to reduce. If the cut has been well healed, rub this in once a day: Iodine, ¼ oz.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. Shake well. Give the mare once a day, every other day, 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water. Hand-rub the enlargement, but be careful not to rub any of the skin off.

Cow's Appetite Failed.

G. H., Wisconsin: Your cow died of a disease called parturient fever. The symptoms appear within 24 hours to three days after calving. The cow hangs her head and moves her hind feet restlessly. As the disease progresses, the breathing becomes hard and rapid, and the eyes become bloodshot and wild. She goes into a stupor, and the head, horns and forehead are intensely hot. The pulse that was full gets small, quick and scarcely perceptible. The cow may die of convulsions, or may quietly gasp to death in a state of stupor. If the cow does not show great exhaustion, and the case is seen early, two to three quarts of blood taken from the jugular vein will give relief, but if the pulse is weak bleeding should not be resorted to. When the pulse is weak, give the animal carbonate of ammonia, 1 oz.; water, 1 pint.

If there is paralysis of the gullet, a ball may be given of the carbonate of ammonia. The ball should be well oiled and pushed well back on the gullet, where it will dissolve. In all cases, if a purge can be given administer sulphate of magnesia, ¾ lb.; croton oil, 15 drops. Give in three pints of tepid water. If medicine cannot be given by the mouth, inject soap and warm water. The swelling of the bowels may be lessened by giving carbonate of ammonia as a ball. If this cannot be done, the rumen should be punctured with a trocar or sharp knife. Pouring cold water on the head for ten minutes when the horns and head are hot, or when the stupor is marked, will be beneficial. After you separated the afterbirth from the walls of the uteris, a solution of chloride of lime, 1 oz. to the quart of water, should have been thoroughly syringed into the vagina. It is best to let the placenta remain until the second day before attempting to remove it. The hand and arm, in removing it, should be inserted to the shoulder. Take each cotyledon, or button, by which the placanta is attached to the womb, between the thumb and forefinger, and gently detach it. Great care must be taken not to pull any of the cotyledons. Gentle traction should be given to the hanging membrane with the other hand.

Calf's Neck Raw.

J. M., Illinois:—Your calf has been attacked by the mange insect. Apply kerosene oil to the sore, leaving it on for half an hour. Then wash off with warm water and soap. Dry the part well and apply this once a day: Sheeps' tallow, 1 oz.; carbolic acid, 10 drops. Melt the sheep's tallow, and when warm and thin, stir in the carbolic acid. The bedding where the calf sleeps must be removed and everything well cleaned up. You must be careful that the grown cattle are not attacked.

Running From the Nose.

F. P. C., Pennsylvania: Your 4-year-old horse has a bad case of catarrh, bordering on nasal gleet. The first thing to be done will be to put half a gallon of bran in a bucket. Take a bag open at both ends. Stir boiling hot water with the bran, and quickly put one end over the bucket and the other over the horse's nose. Let him inhale the fumes. This will relieve him. Bury the bran in the ground and wash out the bucket thoroughly. The next thing will be to syringe the nostril twice a day with carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint. Give inwardly this: Sulphate of copper, ¾ oz.; pulverized gentian root, 1½ ozs.; ginger, 3 drachms. Divide into 8 powders, and give one in the feed night and morning. After these are all taken, put ½ oz. pulverized saltpeter in his drinking water once a day for two days. The throat may be rubbed once with mustard water of the consistency of thick cream. Do not allow the horse to stand in a draught of air after being driven. Keep the bowels easy with bran mashes, if they show the least constipation.

Mare Has Gravel.

S. A. S., North Carolina:—To rid a mare of gravel or stone in the bladder is beyond the scope of the amateur. A veterinary surgeon can relieve the mare if she has stone in the bladder. It is much easier to do so than in the horse. From that which you say, it may be that the mare is not suffering from gravel. The following may relieve her: Powdered camphor, 2 drachms; saltpetre, ½ oz. Give this amount once a day for about five days in a pint of linseed tea, or as a ball. If the water you give her is hard, put a little hardwood ashes in it. Give salt to lick, and plenty of grass, and all the water she will drink, if it is soft. For the slipping of the joint near the coronet, keep the leg around and below the fetlock wrapped with soft muslin every night for a month, and bathe the part with vinegar and salt—a quart of the former to a good handful of the latter. During the day bind and rub the part well. A good thing will be to take of bin-iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well and rub a little of this well in, repeating it in a week's time. Do not apply it thickly, just sufficient to cause a gentle smarting.

Bee Robbers.

A. W. McC., Washington:—The editor is not well acquainted with matters relating to bees. He has heard that bees will sometimes begin robbing when the season for gathering honey is nearly over. They will also rob when bees are fed, and a little of the sweet left on the outside of the hive. It is a bad habit, and at times the robbers become vicious and sting human beings and animals. If a wire cloth is put around the hive after the bees are all in the hive at night and kept there for a few days, the robbers will cease their attacks.

Swarm Goes Back.

J. A. H., West Virginia:—Sometimes there will be two swarms of bees from the same hive in the air at a time. The humming of the first swarm will attract the attention of the second, and it will join the first. If the queens are clipped and gotten in cages deposited in front of the hives, the swarms will separate and go quietly into the hive to which their queen belongs. Bees will return to the parent hive if the queen is not with them. If there is no queen they will loaf about until a new queen is reared.

(As the editor is not an expert in matter of bees, he will be pleased if some bee-keeper will answer the above questions regarding "Bee Robbers" and "Swarm Goes Back" more intelligently than has the editor.—Ed. Farmstead.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Harvesting and Storing Roots.

When these crops are intended for stock feed, leave in the ground until there is reason to expect heavy frosts. Those varieties which grow with a large part of the root above ground can be easily pulled by hand. Other kinds can be lifted with machines made especially for this purpose, if the crops are grown on a large scale. These implements are provided with two shoes which run several inches beneath the surface of the ground and loosen the roots so that they can be pulled out with but little effort. If it is not advisable to get a lifter, plow a deep furrow along one side of the row close to the roots. They can then be removed easily and placed in piles.

Topping may be done before digging, using a sharp hoe for the purpose, but there is some danger of injuring the upper part of the root and hastening decay. Consequently where the roots are to be kept any considerable length of time, the top should be twisted off, or carefully cut off with a corn knife or some other sharp instrument, after digging.

Most roots are quite easily injured by frost. They should be taken direct to the storage cellar or pit after the outside has dried thoroughly. If pitted in the open field, select a high, dry spot, excavate to a depth of ten or twelve inches, put in the roots, piling up neatly. Cover with a thick layer of straw or leaves and put on a little earth to keep the wind from blowing off the covering. As the cold increases, keep adding earth until the pit is covered sufficiently deep to prevent freezing. In central latitudes, three feet is usually sufficient. Some seasons considerably less will answer. It is well to leave a small tuft of straw sticking from the top to act as a ventilator. In a regular root cellar the only precautions to be observed are proper ventilation and immunity from frost.

In feeding roots, run them through some kind of a cutter that will chop them sufficiently fine to prevent any possibility of choking farm animals. They are especially valuable for sheep and dairy cows, but can be fed to almost any kind of farm stock with profit during cold weather, when succulent food is scarce. In connection with other feeds, cows can be given as much as twenty pounds a day.—American Agriculturist.

New Chicken Cholera Cure.

When your July number of Farm News reached me I was having an awful time with chicken cholera, and after reading the article on that subject on page 10 I gave up. I had three birds affected at the time, and confined in coops, but when I read the following words in that article, "Treatment of sick birds is not to be recommended under any circumstances," I gave up and turned them out to die. Two of them died of cholera, the other had rheumatism and is still alive. The next day the deaths were up to the average, which was from two to five a day, and I was rapidly losing all my fowls. The next day two more became affected and I grew desperate. What should I do? I read that article again and decided to segregate them and go to experimenting. I put them into clean coops, gave them clean, pure water, from the famous Boslware Springs waterworks of the city, and first place I entered was the family provision store-room, and about the first thing that attracted my attention was a piece of what is known as dry salt white bacon. I never stopped to figure on what was needed in such a case, or on the properties of bacon. I took it out and cut the pure, white fat into little cubes about a quarter of an inch square, and rolling a small handful of them in cornmeal, I took the lot out to the coops where these two birds were confined, and gave about one-half to each. To my astonishment they ate it greedily, and the next day, after feeding them a soft mash of breadcrumbs, meal, etc., I turned them out—cured. The next day there were three sick birds. The same treatment was followed, and the next day they went out cured. Great Scott! What trifles make up a life. Then I decided to try it on the whole flock as a preventive. I did so. I cut up about a pint of the little squares, rolled them in meal to prevent sticking together, and called up the "class." Eat it? Gee whiz! They snapped it up as though it had been a handful of grasshoppers, and that was the end of a fearful epidemic of cholera which had destroyed not less than 200 or 250 fowls for me in two years. There has not been a sick fowl since, except "the old lady with the rheumatiz." Let your readers try it and report.—Cor. Farm News.

Raspberry Culture.

Every farmer who lives convenient to a market for them, and which may be found in any city or considerable town, can well afford both the ground and time for cultivation of raspberries. Indeed, had he no ready market for this fruit, to raise it for his own table, both fresh or in conserves, would be well worth his time and labor.

Where it is desired to cultivate for the market, a considerable lot being planted, the best method and that now practiced by experienced cultivators, is to cut or pinch back the canes so as to make them stocky and self-supporting; in other words, to make them grow into shrub or bush form; this removes the trouble of staking and tying. The berries will grow on the canes thus cut back just as abundant and of as good quality as when the canes are suffered to grow without pruning. The canes should be planted deeper in the soil than when not so pruned, say about the depth of four inches. This serves to give the bush a firmer support.

The first year, when the canes are about ten to twelve inches high, cut them back, and the buds of the growing shoots should be cut back each succeeding year to one or two feet in length. This pr

NEXT YEAR'S CENSUS.

BUREAU APPOINTEES MUST PASS A RIGID EXAMINATION.

Director Merriam Declares the Force to Take the Twelfth Census Must Be a Complete One.

Considerable complaint has been made by persons in all sections of the country because the act of congress creating the census bureau provided that applicants for positions in the census service must pass the examination to test their fitness for service in the census work. There is abundance of evidence that congress acted wisely.

"The public generally is watching with interest the workings of the examination system prescribed by this bureau in creating the census force," says Director Merriam. "As you well know, there has been complaint about the alleged technicality of the general examination prescribed by the civil service commission. It is sought to be demonstrated that, by the eminently fair and practical examinations we prescribe, it is possible to secure a full quota of expert clerks for the census work. We do not ask in these examinations that applicants shall be able to tell the distance to the moon, or describe the solar of physiological systems. We are aiming to obtain a clerical force competent in all respects to do ordinary clerical work, and our examinations are calculated to test the knowledge of applicants in the rudimentary branches of English education, including literary composition, penmanship and a knowledge of arithmetic, including the handling of plain fractions and percentages. Some knowledge of geography is required, but the information a person must have respecting the geography of this country is of a nature which every school boy or girl naturally possesses."

It is the pride of Director Merriam that the examination system prepared for the census bureau is eminently practical and cannot possibly be subjected to the criticisms that have been directed, however merited, against the general clerical examinations of the civil service commission. He believes that it will be sucessful in giving him a competent corps of assistants, and the simple and direct examinations testing the rudimentary branche will be generally pursued in the examinations throughout the country. Those persons who are importuning congressmen for recommendations for places in the census bureau should pause to consider whether they are prepared to demonstrate their fitness by passing an examination of this character.

In the census office at Washington there will be needed in about a year

HON. WM. R. MERRIMAN,
Director of the Census.

3,000 clerks of class one, and a large force of additional clerks, copyists, computers and skilled laborers, with salaries of from $600 to $1,000 each. The rush now is to secure these clerkships. Director Merriam says:

"Until the schedules come back to the office from the enumerators in July, 1900, there will be no clerks wanted save such a small skeleton force as will be needed to take care of the correspondence and office work preliminary to the taking of the census. When the schedules come back there will be a large force of employes appointed.

"All applications for office will receive consideration and a large number already have been received and placed on file.

"No political influence will be sufficient to put an employe on the census pay rolls of whose competency to do the work to be assigned him the director is not satisfied in advance. And, furthermore, if any employe is found to be incompetent on trial, such employe will be discharged regardless of his or her political backing."

The census act provides that the director of the census shall, at least six months before the enumeration begins (which means by next September) "designate the number of supervisors of census to be appointed within each state and territory, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Provided, that the whole number of such supervisors shall not exceed 300. And provided further, that wherever practicable and desirable, the boundaries of the supervisors' districts shall conform to the boundaries of Congressional districts. These supervisors are appointed on the recommendation of the Senators from the state in which they reside, or that of the Representative from the Congressional district. Many of the supervisors have already been appointed.

The supervisors of each district is to employ the enumerators, with the consent of the directors of the census. It is safe to say the Representative for that district will have much to say as to the persons to be employed. His recommendation will carry much weight. He will appoint one or more for each subdivision, as may be needed, who must reside within the subdivision to which apointed. The subdivision assigned to one enumerator shall not contain over 4,000 people.

The enumerators are to be paid as follows: Not less than 2 nor more than 3 cents for each living inhabitant and for each death reported; not less than 15 nor more than 20 cents for each farm; and not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each industrial establishment. In subdivisions where the director of the census may deem the above compensation insufficient, he may fix a per diem rate of not less than $3 nor more than $6 per day of ten hours' actual work. No mileage or traveling expenses will be granted unless in very exceptional cases. The enumerators will not require an examination.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 78,465]

"I was a sufferer from female weakness. Every month regularly as the menses came, I suffered dreadful pains in uterus, ovaries were affected and had leucorrhœa. I had my children very fast and it left me very weak. A year ago I was taken with flooding and almost died. The doctor even gave me up and wonders how I ever lived.

PERIODS OF SUFFERING GIVE PLACE TO PERIODS OF JOY

"I wrote for Mrs. Pinkham's advice at Lynn, Mass., and took her medicine and began to get well. I took several bottles of the Compound and used the Sanative Wash, and can truly say that I am cured. You would hardly know me, I am feeling and looking so well. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me what I am."—MRS. J. F. STRETCH, 461 MECHANIC ST., CAMDEN, N. J.

How Mrs. Brown Was Helped.

"I must tell you that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done more for me than any doctor.

"I was troubled with irregular menstruation. Last summer I began the use of your Vegetable Compound, and after taking two bottles, I have been regular every month since. I recommend your medicine to all."—MRS. MAGGIE A. BROWN, WEST PT. PLEASANT, N. J.

TREES SPELLED "BISMARCK"

What the Kaiser Saw When He Visited the Fruit Nursery.

Bismarck, it appears, has left his imprint upon Germany to the extent of controlling the shape of its apple trees. This isn't the pleasantest thing in the world for young Kaiser Wilhelm to realize, particularly when the knowledge is forced upon him in so abrupt a manner as it was the other day at Geisenheim. The kaiser was journeying to Alsace. On the way he stopped over at Monrepos, Geisenheim, the greatest fruit nursery in Germany. The emperor has rather a fancy for horticulture, and, indeed, includes it among his numberless special hobbies. His host was Baron von Lade, proprietor of the orchards. When the circuit of the orchards and gardens had been made, Baron Von Lade said:

"Now I beg leave to show your majesty the finest grown fruit tree in the world." The kaiser amiably consented to look at the tree and found it an enormuos growth, trained to grow in the outlines of the eight letters of Bismarck's name. This very Teutonic feat has been accomplished by planting four little trees together and clipping and training them constantly. Next to this prize tree was one which Baron von Lade called the

EMPEROR WILLIAM DIDN'T FANCY IT.

"Bismarck cup." It was ingenious'y trained in the form of a communion cup. These wonders did not interest the emperor as the baron had anticipated. Indeed, the great man was obviously vexed. Then the baron bethought himself. He turned to a tiny tree in the adjoining garden.

"But here, your majesty," he said with unction, "is a tree that will eclipse these and all others. I have called it 'Wilhelm der Grosse.' Your majesty can see that the letters are already partly formed." After which the emperor went on his way propitiated.

—"To err is human," but to continue the mistake of neglecting your blood is folly. Keep the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Swift Direction.

Mrs. De Pretty—Horrors! That woman who just passed is a young man in disguise.

Husband—Well! Well! How do you know?

Mrs. De Pretty—She looked at my face instead of my dress.

What He Said.

"I asked you if I could sue on that claim," said the disappointed litigant to his lawyer, "and you said I could."

"True," admitted the lawyer, "but I did not say you could win."—Chicago Post.

Protection.

"We have to get an ice cream freezer, after all."

"Why?"

"The neighbors across the way make such horrid ice cream, and they are always sending it over to us."—Chicago Record.

Sound Arguments.

Hogan—Schwartzmeister was tellin' me that Uncle Sam could never lick the Fillypanoes.

Grogan—An' did yez show him he was wrong?

"I did. Ci think he will be out in about

OLD SCOTCH LEGEND

TELLING HOW JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE WAS BUILT.

Dispute as to Who Should Sit at the Head of the Table Settled by Architectural Device.

Although it shares with the Land's End the distinction of indicating one of the territorial extremeities of Great Britain, its curious and instructive legend is very little known. "Brither Scots" are proud to regard Kirkmaiden in Wigtownshire, and John o'Groat's in Caithness, as forming the terminal land marks of their own country; while the Southron not unnaturally prefers to speak of the longer line. Only an expert might venture upon a remark as to the state of the "record" established by cyclists in their attempts, to cover the whole ground. From the Land's End to John o'Groat's is a far cry indeed; and with roads not exactly constructed for pacemaking, and hills which sternly discountenance it, more than one enthusiast has had to fall back upon the indomitable qualities of the plodder, and content himself with the opportunity afforded for counting the cost of his undertaking. Failing to snatch a record, it is a little surprising that no modern performers should at least have brought home with them the legend. For although not a vestige remains of this remarkable "house that Jack built," the story is very much alive when just probed enough to make it "sit up." And it is probable that, if John o'Groat had built his house near one of the Mugby junctions of civilizations, instead of on a wild and remote point of a storm-beaten coast, the tradition would have had a much wider popular interest.

The Family of Groat.

Once upon a time—or, to narrow the confines of that intermediate period, in the reign of James IV.—there dwelt in the south of Scotland three brothers o' Groat, named respectively John, Malcolm and Gavin. It is thought that they wer originally of Dutch extraction, their proper surnames being Groat; a matter, however, of little consequence, seeing that the moral is strictly the same. Of the lives of these brothers we have absolutely no account, until they make an almost pantomimic descent upon Caithness, bringing with them a letter from the king, recommending them to the good will and protection of his loving subjects in that part of his dominions. They presently acquired a considerable tract of land known as Dungisbay, on the shore of Pentland firth, in the occupation and cultivation of which they appear to have prospered exceedingly. Little more is known of their doings; and it is not until the lapse of many years that their descendants appear upon the historic page.

The family had not only thrived, but multiplied; and the next act of the drama discloses eight different representatives of as many branches, the elder being the John who was to erect the famous house bearing his name. It was their custom to hold an annual meeting to celebrate the arrival of thier ancestors in that country, as also for the purpose of cementing their own interests within it. On one of these occasions, at which the "wine of the country" had perhaps also assisted, a queston arose as to the right of precedency; a right which involved the high privilege of "taking the door and sitting at the head of the table." There was a hot contention, and a quarrel ensued, which might have led to fatal results, but for the prudence and sagacity of John. This astute person is said to have conducted a ferry between Canisbay and Orkney, and had probably a larger experience of men and manners than had fallen to any of his relatives. He practically rehearsed to them the fable of "The Old Man and the Fagot of Sticks;" reminding them that, if they quarreled among themselves, they would be easily overborne and dispossessed by their neighbors. Ultimately, and on the express understanding that John would devise a practical "modus vivendi" by the time of the next meeting, the dissidents agreed to cry a truce, and so went their several ways.

Ingenious Settlement of Difficulty.

Now, it will be obvious to all who are acquainted with the fervor of the old Scotland clanship, and the jealousy with which the nice questions of precedence were regarded, that John o' Groat's proposition gave the worthy man "all his work to do." But he did it triumphantly; and this is how that canny blend of Dutch phlegm and Scotch shrewdness set about it. His first care was to build a council chamber. John was his own architect, but had no fool for his client. The problem was to a lmit, and seat, eight personages of equal pretensions—each, probably, rather "more so" than otherwise—on a perfect footing of equality. After much pondering, John hit upon the happy idea of the octagon as his ground plan, and speedily the walls began to rise.In each of the eight sides was constructed a separate door, over which appeared its complementary window. The next consideration was the council table, which, however, naturally evolved itself from the plan of the house. It was a sturdy octagonal board of oak; and this being finished and fitted in its place, the illustrious designer was prepared to welcome his relations when the auspicious day came round. As each made his appearance he was ushered through his own special door and requested to take the corresponding seat at the "head of the table." Finally, John contented himself with the last vacant seat, and the conclave was complete. So happy a fancy, so ably realized, was not to be resisted. It appealed to the practical side of the national character, and, in the result, humor and common sense prevailed, and complete harmony was restored among the several branches of the family. —London Globe.

Overdoing It.

Hicks—It's all right indulging in a little hyperbole when you are making love to a woman; but there's such a thing as overdoing it.

Wicks—As for example?

Hicks—Why, Dubloupp. He has been married three times, and he told Miss Kwarry the other evening that she was the first woman he ever loved.—Boston Transcript.

The Real Trouble.

John Bull—Do you think we will ever be able to get this Alaska boundary dispute settled?

Uncle Sam—We can get it fixed up in a jiffy, John, if you will only make that Canadian kid of yours stop rubbing out the line as fast as we make it.—Ohio State Journal.

A Definition.

Miss Askin—What is a plunger, Mr. Ticker?

Mr. Ticker—A plunger is a man who secret or later takes a dive and doesn't come up.—From Puck.

Household Chat.

Mrs. Wickwire—I wish you would get me a better ice pick than this old one.

Mr. Wickwire—I should think you would wish to keep the old one if you find it so hard to break with.—Indianapolis Journal.

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JEWELS 4,500 YEARS OLD.

"Royal Jewelry Lately Discovered at Dashur, Egypt," was the title of an interesting archaeological lecture delivered by Henry de Morgan recently in New York before the American Numismatic and Archaeological society. Mr. de Morgan is a brother of Jacques de Morgan, who has been for some years in charge of the excavations among the Egyptian pyramids.

Jacques de Morgan conducted the explorations at Dashur, a neighborhood which has been neglected by former excavators. After careful preliminary inspection, which included a study of the geological conditions, he began excavating at both the north and south pyramids of Dashur. In the former he found a long gallery lined with tombs, in which were treasures of much value. In the south pyramid were statuettes of wood and gold, mummies, boxes inlaid with gold, and other interesting and costly articles. Some of these, as was learned from inscriptions, belonged to King Ra-fou-ab and some to the Princess Noub-Hotep.

It was between the western face of this pyramid and the edge of its enclosure that the six magnificent tombs which were to yield the treasure were discovered. The pyramid had been identified as that of Amenemhat II, of the twelfth dynasty, whose reign, 2716-2684 B. C., was one of wealth and prosperity. The tombs were those of members of his family. Four of the sepulchers—those of the Princesses Knoumit, Ita, Sit-Hat and Ita-Hurt—were intact, while those of Prince Knouma-Nub and Princess Amen-Hotep had been entered and their contents taken.

"These tombs," explained Mr. de Morgan, "instead of being constructed with a shaft connecting the sepulcher with the outside, were embedded in a solid mass of masonry, built in a deep ditch made in the ground. The incline leading to the tomb was filled with tight-fitting blocks. So the whole looked like a solid wall. This unusual mode of construction was unquestionably the cause of their having escaped spoliation. There was nothing on the surface to indicate what lay below, and it was only by the regular process of soundings that the mass of masonry was struck."

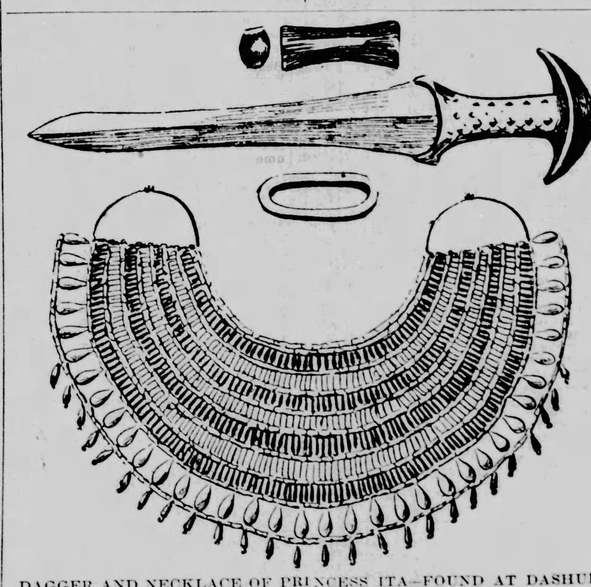
Each tomb consisted of a passage some forty feet long, and this passage gave access to two small rooms, just large enough to contain sarcophagi. The tomb of Princess Knoumit, which was opened first, was the richest exer exhumed in Egypt. The mummy of the princess was adorned with a superb necklace composed of beads of gold, silver carnelians, lapis lazuli, emeralds and hieroglyphic signs in gold, inlaid with gems. She had also anklets, bracelets and armlets of gold and jewels. In the coffin, at the left of the body lay the scepter, canes, bow and flagellum, and also a club plated over with gold. The inside coffin, or mummy box, was of wood, gold-plated. The sarcophagus was cut from a solid block of stone, and bore no inscription. In the "serdab," or room for offerings, were, among other articles, alabaster vases filled with perfumes and a swan carved in wood.

There was much jewelry of exceeding beauty in this room, including such pieces as crowns, diadems, necklaces, pendeloques—or pear-shaped pendants—a gold vulture, an aigret, etc.

"The elegance of the work expended upon these productions of the 27th century B. C., the oldest royal jewels ever exhumed, is marvelous," said Mr. de Morgan. "The fact that gold and gems —emeralds, carnelians, turquoises, lapis lazuli and various crystals—are used in profusion is less noteworthy than the skill in combining them. Each hieroglyphic sign that composes the necklaces is made of gold, with the gems cut and inserted to fit. To a casual observer it looks like the cloisonne work in glaze and enamel which was common later, in the time of the Ramessides, but the jewelers of this early epoch did their work with infinitely more labor and care. Even the smallest beads are of gems, cut, perforated and polished. The most skilled Parisian jewelers were puzzled, upon examining the work, to understand how it could possibly have been done. Some of the pieces—for instance, the diadem with a Maltese cross and forget-me-nots—seem very modern in their style; yet since the tombs from which they were taken were intact, there is indisputable evidence that they were, as we have stated, 45 centuries old.

"In the tombs of the Princess Ita and the others the treasures found were similar to those in Princess Knoumit's tomb, just described, though they were not so numerous or rich. The most remarkable article in Princess Ita's tomb was a dagger with a bronze blade. The hilt was of solid gold, inlaid with gems."

Mr. de Morgan continued by mentioning briefly the chief sources from which the materials of the jewelry were probably obtained. The turquoises and lapis lazuli doubtless came, he said, from the Sinai copper mines, which were worked at that time. Of emeralds there were three mines near Berenice, which are now abandoned. Near Assouan and at the other points in upper Egypt were important beds of red carnelian. With the gold, which came from the mines of Nubia, quartz and its derivatives might also have come, and this is probable, though not positive accounting for the presence of the rock crystals, amethysts and garnets in the jewelry. The obsidian, a volcanic substance, may have come from Ararat or the Caucasus ranges; there is no volcano in Egypt.

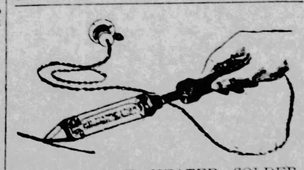


JEWELS FOUND AT DASHUR IN THE TOMB OF PRINCESS KNOUMIT, NEAR THE PYRAMID OF AMENEMHAT II.

DAGGER AND NECKLACE OF PRINCESS ITA—FOUND AT DASHUR, NEAR THE PYRAMID OF AMENEMHAT II.

CONVENIENT ARTICLE.

A convenient article shown at the electrical exhibition in New York is an electrically heated soldering iron intended for soldering wire, electrical connections and other articles. Between the handle and the soldering copper point is located a coil of German silver wire in sufficient quantity to give out the required heat for soft solder in a very short time. The current is taken from an ordinary lamp socket through flexible lamp cord and only a trifle more is required to heat the coil than is necessary for a 16-candle power incandescent lamp, says the Scientific American.



ELECTRICALLY HEATED SOLDERING IRON.

The electrical soldering iron is now preferred by electricians in their work on account of the uniform heat obtained, and it is now in general use.

Sensible Idea.

"Why do you say that you will marry only a widow?"

"Well, I think it is the part of wisdom to get some one who has already discovered that men are not angels."—Chicago

WASN'T IN IT.

"You have been in another fight, Tommy," said a West Side mother to her 7-year-old boy.

"Nome, I wuzn't, either," was the dogged reply.

"Why, Tommy, I can tell by your appearance that you have been fighting. Your face is scratched up. You mustn't tell a story about it."

"I ain't tellin' no story. I said I wuzn't in it, an' I wuzn't."—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

From One Point of View.

"So she has refused you?" said the native.

"She has," replied the titled but impecunious foreigner.

"Ah, well," said the native consolingly "a disappointment in love——"

"Hardly that," interrupted the titled foreigner. "Rather a disappointment in business."—Chicago Post.

Good Customers.

Horse Dealer—Yes, sir; we sells most of our horses through the matrimonial advertisements.

Friend—How is that?

Horse Dealer—Why, when we sees a feller advertising for a wife we know he's a good thing to stuck on a horse!—Puck.

A WOMAN IN KOKOMO
has discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. A box of this wonderful medicine will be mailed free to any sufferer who

The Sunday School.

LESSON 5, JULY 30, 1899.
Daniel In the Den of Lions.
Dan. vi:10-23. Read the chapter. Memory verses, 21-23.

Golden Text: The Lord is thy keeper.—Psa. cxxii:5.

10. Now when Daniel knew that the writing was signed, he went into his house, and his windows being open in his chamber toward Jerusalem, he kneeled upon his knees three times a day, and prayed, and gave thanks before his God, as he did aforetime.

11. Then these men assembled, and found Daniel praying and making supplication before his God.

12. Then they came near, and spake before the king concerning the king's decree: Hast thou not signed a decree that every man that shall ask a petition of any God or man within thirty days, save of thee, O king, shall be cast into the den of lions? The king answered and said, The thing is true, according to the law of the Medes and Persians, which altereta not.

13. Then answered they and said before the king, That Daniel, which is of the children of the captivity of Judah, regardeth not thee, O king, nor the decree that thou has signed, but maketh his petition three times a day.

14. Then the king, when he heard these words, was sore displeased with himself, and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him; and he labored till the going down of the sun to deliver him.

15. Then these men assembled unto the king and said unto the king, Know, O king, that the law of the Medes and Persians is that no decree nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed.

16. Then the king commanded, and they brought Daniel, and cast him into the den of lions. Now the king spake and said unto Daniel, Thy God whom thou servest continually, he will deliver thee.

17. And a stone was brought, and laid upon the mouth of the den; and the king sealed it with his own signet, and with the signet of his lords; that the purpose might not be changed concerning Daniel.

18. Then the king went to his palace and passed the night fasting; neither were instruments of music brought before him; and his sleep went from him.

19. Then the king arose very early in the morning, and went in haste unto the den of lions.

20. And when he came to the den, he cried with a lamentable voice unto Daniel; and the king spake and said to Daniel, O Daniel, servant of the living God, is thy God, whom thou servest continually, able to deliver thee from the lions?

21. Then said Daniel unto the king, O King, live for ever.

22. My God hath sent his angel and hath shut the lion's mouths, that they have not hurt me; forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt.

23. Then was the king exceeding glad for him, and commanded that they should take Daniel up out of the den. So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God.

Illustrative Applications.

As he did aforetime (v. 10). The best discussion of the tremendous fact and law of habit I have ever found is in the "Principles of Psychology," by Professor William James, of Harvard University (Henry Holt & Co., New York, 1890). He says: "Could the young but realize how soon they will become mere walking bundles of habits, they would give more heed to their conduct while in the plastic state. We are spinning our own fates, good or evil, and never to be undone. Every smallest stroke of virtue or vice leaves its never so little scar. The drunken Rip Van Winkle, in Jefferson's play, excuses himself for every fresh dereliction by saying, 'I won't count this time.' Well! he may not count it; but it is being counted none the less. Down among his nerve-cells and fibers the molecules are counting it, registering and storing it up, to be used against him when the next temptation comes. Nothing we ever do is, in strict scientific literalness, wiped out. Of course, this has its good side as well as its bad one. As we become permanent drunkards by so many separate drinks, so we become saints in the moral, and authorities and experts in the practical and scientific spheres, by so many separate acts and hours of work." Strikingly is this fact and law of habit, and working on the right side, illustrated in Daniel. Because he had been steady in his devotion "aforetime," when no danger threatened, it was natural and easy for him to keep steady at it in the time when danger menaced. The law and force of habit were working for him on the sunward side. That "aforetime" is for every one of us constantly accumulating capital of dark or bright for the time ahead. In what way are your habits tending?—there is no more important practical question for anybody. There is no more precious treasure than to have habit helping on the side of righteousness. There is no sadder doom than to have habit helping against righteousness. How is it with you?

Then the king was sore displeased, and set his heart on Daniel to deliver him. Know, O, king, that it is a law of the Medes and Persians, that no interdict nor statute which the king establisheth may be changed. Then the king commanded, and they brought Daniel and cast him into the den of lions (vs. 14-16). And so even the king was helpless. Yet for his helplessness he was culpable because he never should have issued so foolish and wicked a decree. I think it had been better had he bravely refused to do the mean and cruel thing, statute or no statute. But, that question aside, the king's plight of helplessness well illustrates the state in which we often set ourselves. This is the momentous fact—doing a thing, you cannot completely control the results of your doing. Before and at the moment of your doing, you have control; the instant, however, the deed is done, its results shoot beyond even a king's scepter. "Take my influence and bury it with me," wailed a Christian fellow as he lay dying. Ah! they could not be. Though a professing Christian, he had done unchristian acts, and their results not even his burial could stay. Watch your intended deeds before you do them. Having done them, you are largely helpless as to their results, though you may regret them never so sorely. And as this king was, for the results of your doing you are steadily responsible.

My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, and they have not hurt me; forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me; and also before thee, O king, have I done no hurt (v. 22). Behold the power of a conscious rectitude! It gives peace to the self; it was not Daniel in the den, but the king upon his throne, who had the restless, torturing night. It gives peace toward God; conscious of his innocency, though in the lions' den, Daniel could say "My God;" and the sweetest peace possible for the soul springs from the felt possession of God. It gives peace amid difficult circumtsances; even among the lions Daniel was at peace; and I am sure that his calm peacefulness, looking forth from his steady eye, and streaming from every untrembling gesture, had much to do with keeping the lions quiet. Conscious rectitude,—there is no force so masterful. The most growling circumstances will, sooner or later, quail before it.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

None of His Business.

A story illustrating the reticence of the Scotch regarding their private affairs was told by Ian Maclaren when in Boston. A train was at a railroad station when a porter put his head into a car and called out:

"Any one in this car for Doun? Change for Doun? Any one for Doun?"

No one moved and in a few minutes the train was speeding along not to stop again for nearly an hour. Then an old Scotch woman turned to a lady sitting near her and said:

"I'm for Doun, but I'd no tell that man so."—Youth's Companion.

English Prices.

"I've heard a great deal about the cheapness of things on the other side," said Mr. Jack Cleary the other day, relating his experiences abroad, "but about the only thing I found that is cheap in England is a shave and a hair cut. They charge fourpence for haircutting and tuppence for shaving. They give you a good, honest tuppence worth at that, and you're apt to lose a trifle of skin along with your accumulation of whiskers. The hotels? Well, the best of them in all London, The Cecil, compared with any of our first-class American hotels, looks like 30 cents."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Compliment for Luna.

"Thass th' fines' bishykle gash lamp I ever s-saw."

"Idiot! Thass th' m-moon!"—Cleve-

LITTLE MISS DUNPHY.

Mere Slip of a Girl Whose Gymnastics Have Restored Her Health.

As a "strong woman," Miss Charlotte Dunphy, the 17-year-old daughter of a West End avenue millionaire, is the latest marvel, says the New York World. It was last June that Miss Dunphy was graduated from the Institute of Holy Angels, at Fort Lee, a physical wreck. It was thought that she was going into a decline, and many specialists were consulted, but there seemed no organic disease, simply a strong tendency toward nervous prostration. Drugs were ineffective, walking was exhausting. Ordinary gymnastics, such as are usually practiced in schools for girls, did not seem to do any good.

More in a joke than anything else, Miss Dunphy called at the studio of a professional athlete just three months ago and informed him that she wanted to be a "strong woman." It did not look very promising, as she was slight, weighing less than 90 pounds, and was weak and ill. But there is nothing this athlete wil inot try, and so he put her through his 25 different sets of dumbbell exercises with the lightest bells, adding to their weight as her strength increased, until she could swing five-pound bells with perfect ease.

Taking a set of bells home, Miss Dunphy began exercising before breakfast, and soon found the work delightful and easy; her appetite increased, and she began to long to do greater feats. For variety's sake her instructor allowed her to learn several weight-lifting exercises, and found to his astonishment that she could actually do them, and do them gracefully and firmly. From one feat to another she went, until now she has mastered every sort of a strong woman feat, and her teacher himself gazes on her with astonishment. Miss Dunphy has a most wonderful back, and the muscular development of the entire body comes to its support, so that she does Max Unger's tricks. One of these is the lifting

THE "ROMAN CHAIR" FEAT.

of a big bar bell from the floor with one hand, turning it and holding it high above the head without a tremor. This same bar bell she then places upon the floor and lies down flat on her back with the bell at her head, and raises it with both hands until it is straight above her head, then holding it with one hand only, rises to a sitting and then a standing position with the bell high above her head still. This has always been one of Unger's chief fancy tricks. This bar bell weighs 100 pounds.

Another feat Miss Dunphy does with the same bell in connection with the "Roman chair." This chair has a strap across the seat, into which she slips her feet, then she leans over the back until her head rests on the floor, reaches over her head for the bar, and rises with it to a standing position on the seat of the chair, with the bell high over her head. These feats require enormous strength, as anyone can easily ascertain by trying them. Some of her friends belonging to a yacht club have been inveigled by her brother to come home with him and visit the gymnasium on the top floor and try some of these feats. But with all of their boasted athletic achievements, Miss Dunphy easily outdistances them all. In fact, these college-bred young men are just as jealous of this little slip of a girl as can be, and the little private gymnasium has become the center of attraction on the upper West Side.

ACCIDENTAL RETRIBUTION

Here is an instance where retribution followed close in the footsteps of iniquity.

An American who had spent nearly a year in Europe purchased in Germany, at $25 each, three expensive parasols for

THE PARASOLS SLIPPED OUT.

the ladies of his family. The handles of the parasols were of hand painted Dresden china, exquisitely wrought, and constituted the chief reason for their value.

As the steamer neared the American shore, the traveler resolved to smuggle his German acquisition through the custom officers. Accordingly he wrapped his steamer blanket about the parasols, strapped his own umbrella to the outside and prepared to elude the vigilance of Uncle Sam's representatives.

He was successful. The blanket was not opened and he strode triumphantly away with it under his arm. It so happened that the handles of the parasols pointed rearward, and as he lowered that end of the roll to shift it to his other arm, the parasols slipped out, handles downward, and fell with a crash upon the stone walk, shattering the hand painted china beyond possibility of repair.

A Familiar Friend.

The cleverest daughter recently made a beautiful shade for the piano lamp from a pink evening dress and trimmed it with roses from her last summer's hat. That evening a young man called on her, and to low-toned music they chatted.

"How do you like our new lampshade?" she asked demurely.

He studied it for a moment. "The last time I saw it," he replied, "I was dancing with it."—Harper's Bazar.

A Real Artist.

The Elder—You say he is an artist, my dear, what sort of an artist? Does he paint, play or write?

The Younger—Oh, no, auntie; but he handles a chafing dish beautifully.

On the Ride.

Mr. Dunkley—I guess the Boswells will be getting right into the swim now.

Mrs. D.—Why? They've quit paying cash for what they buy.—Cleveland Leader.

No Hope for Her.

"So you think there is no hope of being able to star her in society drama?"

"None whatever," replied the manager. "She refuses to elope or horsewhip anybody or involve herself in any scandal."—Chicago Post.

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A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an almost success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 741 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes for a free sample, which is sent carefully sealed in a plain package so that its receipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

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BRIGHT LITTLE HARPIST.

Success In London of the Youngest Player In the World.

This maid, the youngest harpist in the world, appeared in London recently, says a writer in the Sketch. Her father, Mr. Sidney Hemming, is a well known harpist. I heard her play "Watching the Wheat," executing the arpeggios with faultless accuracy and surprising brilliancy and power. The Bach-Gounod "Meditation" followed, played with delightful charm, and then father and daughter united in a spirited duet of Irish airs on the small harps. She is passionately fond of music, and would practice all day if she were allowed. She is restricted, however, to two hours. Her first appearance was at the big Primrose league at home in February, where she had a great success, and since then has appeared at a good many concerts and receptions, and is engaged for the Scotch festival at the Royal Albert hall in November. Several eminent musicians and

MISS WINNIE HEMMING.

critics have heard her and spoken very highly of her powers. So, too, has the Duchess Elizabeth of Wellington, who was a very accomplished player earlier in the century, when the harp was the fashionable instrument.

Small Wonder Many Fainted.

Mary Alden had lived all her fifteen years in the country, far removed from railroads, and when her father accepted a position in the machine shops of the great railroad corporation at G——, and settled his family in a house overlooking the switchyards, her life was filled with terror. On the first occasion of her crossing the yards, a long train of cars was being disconnected and distributed. To her horror she heard a man at one end shout to another: "Never mind that jumper? You can't wait. Cut her in two, and throw the head end down here."—Mary Painted.—Youth's Companion.

The Old, Old Story.

Ideals die too fast 'tis said,
But then why should we mourn;
For every one that shuffles off
At least two more are born.
—Chicago News.

The Inference.

The Beau—Lean on me through life, dearest.

The Belle—Wouldn't it be rather awkward living in hammocks?—Kansas City

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 158,000

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS WHOSE TIME EXPIRES IN AUGUST.

After August 1st, we shall encourage only yearly subscribers, and to such an extent as should give us more than two hundred thousand regular subscribers.

Next year is the Presidential campaign, and the Blade will be read by more people than any other paper published. Republicans of every state and territory will have the Blade, no matter how many other papers they read. Thousands from other parties are also seeking enlightenment from the Blade during the heat of the political strife. A year's subscription to the Blade, made during August and subsequent months, will carry nearly through the campaign of 1900.

Next week we shall mail a special proposition to all our subscribers whose time expires in August. It is a proposition, or rather three of them, which will be accepted in some particular by every one to whom it appeals. It will be an opportunity for thousands of new readers to get acquainted with the Blade, and we will be surprised if any of the old ones fail to renew. All August subscribers who do not get our proposition by August 3d will please write us for it.

CHANDLER AND GALLINGER.

The charges made by Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, against his colleague, Senator Gallinger, followed closely upon the former's public announcement that he will not enter upon a contest for re-election to the United States Senate. Chandler says he has been elected three times, and if New Hampshire wants him for a fourth term her people must so signify without solicitation on his part.

He and Gallinger are political antagonists though both are Republicans; and it is certain they are personal enemies as well. But the question now arises, did not Chandler prefer his charges against his colleague as a means of bringing the people of New Hampshire to the view that he is himself too valuable a man to be retired from the Senate? In other words, there is a suspicion that Chandler is trying to overthrow Gallinger, in order to help himself in a political way.

The charge is that Gallinger violated the civil service law during the late campaign in New Hampshire. He was chairman of the Republican state committee, and W. F. Thayer was treasurer. A circular, signed with Thayer's name, was sent out to the United States officeholders in the state, asking for contributions to the campaign fund. The money was for a perfectly legitimate purpose, but a law of Congress prohibits such solicitation, and imposes a severe penalty. A copy of the circular was in evidence, so there is no question but the law was violated. The doubtful point is, who did it?

Chandler attributed it to Gallinger, as chairman of the state committee, and his animus is clear. It is, to overthrow a foe. But at the investigation Gallinger disclaimed all responsibility, while admitting knowledge. Treasurer Thayer sent a letter in which he admitted sending out the circular, and exonerated Gallinger. He declares he acted without consulting the committee, but that his action was known to it. The civil service commission will now have to decide upon future proceedings.

The hearing before Commissioner Brewer was marked by proceedings as disgraceful as a bar-room altercation. "Criminal" and "liar" were among the epithets bandied to and fro, and a personal collision between the two Senators was only prevented by the active physical exertions of their respective friends. The politics of New Hampshire evidently would be better for a course of sanitation.

'TWAS A GREAT YEAR.

The last fiscal year was a hummer.

Commercially it was a year to cause every American to grow several inches every time he thinks of it.

The country's exports reached nearly a billion and a quarter dollars.

Exports of manufactured articles were simply phenomenal.

Steel manufacturers are refusing orders because they have more than they can do.

In spite of the increase in material contractors and builders in cities and towns are having a busy time of it.

Mills, shops and factories are working over time to keep up with orders.

Commercial agencies report fewer business failures than in any of the past seventeen years.

Liabilities of those who failed are less than in any year since 1881.

Such commercial activity was never known before.

Times are good, money plenty and all but the regulation croakers are satisfied.

THE AUTOMOBILE ERA.

Elsewhere on this page is given a list of the newly-organized companies which will go into the business of manufacturing automobiles. Their capitalization foots up the enormous total of $222,800,000.

This new industry promises to grow by leaps and bounds. The coming of the auto into general use will probably be even more rapid than that of the bicycle. The vehicles will be of two classes, as regards motors. One class will be driven by electric motors supplied by storage batteries; the other by gasoline or other similar motor. The heavier vehicles, such as delivery wagons, trucks for heavy hauling, omnibuses and cabs, will employ electricity, while the lighter and smaller vehicles will employ the second method.

VOLUNTEERING IS RAPID.

The recruiting for the ten regiments of United States volunteers is progressing with remarkable rapidity. The conditions of acceptance are far more rigid than they were when the volunteers of 1898 were raised. None are taken but young men in splendid physical condition, for the climate in the Philippines is severe on men at first. Then no married men are accepted, as a rule. Hence far more applicants are rejected than are accepted. Another point is that the number of the unemployed is very small. Men who know trades have very little difficulty in obtaining work. In some lines there is an absolute scarcity. Hence men do not volunteer for the mere sake of making a living.

The legitimate inference is that the war in the Philippines is cordially endorsed by the masses of the American people. We know the anti-expansionists are anxious to make it appear that it is not popular, but there is no evidence to support this allegation. How can they explain the work of the recruiting stations, except that popular enthusiasm is with the government? Had the call been for state volunteers, the rush would have been far greater. In fact, the government has been tendered more complete volunteer regiments than the ten called for, but it is not accepting any organized regiments. The New York Sun, speaking on this point, says:

Aguinaldo, as a recent speech by him indicates, is relying wholly on the assistance to be offered him by that wretched crew, but it will not be long before he discovers the vanity of his hopes. Politicians here who are looking forward desperately to making political capital out of the strain of the campaign for his subjection will find, next year, that their banking on American cowardice and irresolution was not less disastrous. The Democratic party made an experiment of the sort in 1864, with results of which everybody knows.

The inevitable determination of the American people to sustain the national authority in the Philippines, at whatever cost, as manifested so strikingly at the recruiting offices to-day, assures the overthrow of the pretender, who has only a small fraction of the inhabitants of a single island of the Philippines with him. It will come so soon after the season for active campaigning again opens that at the next Presidential election the American people will celebrate and confirm their victory in arms by a peaceful victory at the polls of the policy which has sustained American honor and prowess so triumphantly.

AGUINALDO'S SPEECH.

The little half-breed Aguinaldo—who is half Malay and half Chinese—made a vainglorious speech to his followers recently which shows that the rebellion in Luzon is largely maintained by the fatuous course of some foolish people in the United States.

He claimed the Democrats of the United States as allies, and asserted that several states of the Union have risen in favor of the Tagal rebels. We could wish that the former assertion were as baseless as the latter, but unfortunately it is not.

The Democratic leaders should realize the fact that the people of the United States will never consent to haul down the flag and evacuate the islands so long as any rebel remains in arms. The Tagals are but a small part, numerically, of the population of the Philippines. The rebellion is active only in the southern half of the island of Luzon. The northern and northeastern portions are occupied by natives who are as much opposed to Aguinaldo as are the American forces. Some of the Tagals in the Visayas are in a state of armed neutrality, but the defeat of the chief in Luzon will cause them to yield without trouble.

There is no Filipino republic, save on paper. It is a tyranny, misnamed a republic, and dominated by Aguinaldo. He is a corrupt scoundrel, who betrayed the Filipinos to Spain in 1897 for $400,000, with which he retired to Hong Kong. Then, after Dewey had destroyed Montojo's fleet, he returned to Luzon, and revived the insurrection. He is not a Washington, as Edward Atkinson seems to think, but a Benedict Arnold. He must be suppressed first. Then it will be time to talk about the future government or disposition of the Philippines.

THE KENTUCKY PLATFORM.

There are two paragraphs in the platform of the Kentucky Republicans which are in all respects admirable. They refer to the prosperity resulting from Republican legislation, and to the President's course in Cuba and the colonies. The first is an endorsement, "without reserve," of President McKinley's administration, and congratulates the American people "upon the condition of prosperity and happiness resulting from the wisdom and patriotism which he has brought to the discharge of his public duties." The other is herewith given in full:

We declare our confidence in the policies adopted and the measures taken by the President to restore order and to establish progressive governments in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and we pledge our continuous support until these objects are fully attained.

There is in this a recognition of a condition which is ignored by many of the politically prejudiced or unthinking of the American people. It recognizes that the task of restoring order and establishing governments in harmony with our institutions is not completed, and from the nature of the case can not be for a considerable period. Time is an essential factor in such a task, and the wise and patriotic course is not to interpose needless hindrances to the progress of the work.

In Cuba and Porto Rico, order has been secured, and the people are now being educated into the broad American conception of the rights and duties of citizenship. In the Philippines the same conditions would have prevailed had it not been for the causeless insurrection brought on by Aguinaldo's overweening ambition, and which has been aided and abetted by a small number of unpatriotic Americans. Peace and order must be restored by the suppression of the insurrection the first thing. After that, the Filipinos shall be granted a much wider liberty than they ever enjoyed under Spain, and this will be extended as rapidly as they show their fitness for their new responsibilities.

According to the Washington Post, Mr. Bryan is tied up with that section of Ohio Democracy which produces noise instead of national delegates.

Russia is in sympathy with America. Perhaps the Czar is fearful the American eagle will swoop down upon the bear and scratch out his eyes.

Bryan should not be compelled to stand where he stood three years ago. It is due to his greatness that he be offered a seat.

What is John R. McLean's middle name? The Youngstown Telegram says John "Rocks" McLean. Let it go at that.

The McKinley administration grows more and more satisfactory to the people. They will demand that it be continued.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The exigent need of the Nicaragua canal for naval purposes was recognized by the American people a little over a year ago, when the battleship Oregon made her famous voyage around Cape Horn, to join the North Atlantic squadron before Havana. For days the anxious nation waited to hear from her, especially after she had reached the South Atlantic, and Cervera's fleet had left Cadiz, westward bound; for it was possible the Spaniards might waylay the battleship off the West Indies. And what a wave of joy rolled over the country when the gallant vessel safely reached her goal!

Rear Admiral Higginson, in an article printed in the Independent, uses her latest voyage from New York to Manila to reinforce the former lesson as to the imperative need of the Nicaragua canal. He shows the vast saving in time and money which will accrue to vessels when the canal is built.

Her actual sailing distance from New York to Manila was 20,306 nautical miles, and the time was 92 steaming days, making an average speed of 220.6 knots per day. Her coal consumption was 5,417 tons, at a cost of $32,953.93. But had she gone through Nicaragua she would at the same speed have reached her destination in 51.4 steaming days, on a coal consmption of 3,021 tons, and at an approximate cost of only $6,699. That means a saving in time of 40.6 days; in distance of 9,983 nautical miles; in coal of 2,396 tons; in money of $17,254.93.

The Admiral discusses the matter entirely from the naval standpoint, and shows not only the enormous saving in money to the government which will result from the construction of the canal, but also in time, which is still more important—for the quicker time might decide a campaign, or even a war. But the vastly reduced cost is applicable to merchant vessels, as well. The Nicaragua canal means a saving in time, in the crew's wages, in provisions, in coal, in space taken up by coal and provisions, in interest and capital invested in ship and cargo, and in insurance. A vessel could make many more trips in a given time, and carry more freight at less expense. It would mean, too, an extension of trade, by cheapening the cost of goods at the point of consignment.

Let us have the Nicaragua canal, and have it soon!

BRYAN ADMITS IT.

In human society everywhere, the faultfinder is a pest. Nothing is so easy as to depreciate a man's motives, jeer at his purposes, and criticise unfavorably his conduct. In our social life these flaw-pickers are a nuisance. It is not too much to say they are so in our politics. And the chief of these is Bryan, the Nebraska accident.

He made a speech at Cripple Creek, Colorado, on the evening of July 13, which reminds one of the efforts of a common scold. He jeered at the President for keeping in touch with public opinion. He fails to recall that Grover Cleveland did not do that, and as a consequence is to-day bitterly anathematized by Bryan's own party friends. He fails to understand that the greatest and most successful statesmen have been those who kept constantly in touch with the best public opinion, thus avoiding needless friction and opposition.

But in his diatribe the Nebraska scold made an admission which is amusing—and not the less so because it is true. Speaking of the President, Bryan said, according to the report in the Cripple Creek Citizen:

If he could have gone with me through the campaign of 1896 I could have convinced him that the silver sentiment was overwhelming everywhere I spoke; and yet, when the election was over I found I carried nearly every state I did not speak in. (Laughter).

Bryan's last sentence is an admission that in the states where he made his speeches in 1896, he was defeated. We are glad to note that he realizes this. A week or so ago, in Cincinnati, Bryan said: "I talk too much." He seems to be learning some facts, but probably too late for them to be of any service to him.

However, if Bryan had taken McKinley with him in 1896, we doubt if the latter would have fallen into the error of supposing that the silver sentiment was overwhelming. The President is too experienced a statesman for that. He knows the difference between the clamor of a crowd and the calm judgment of men of affairs. Bryan thinks the former is the voice of public opinion; the President knows that the latter is the true test.

THAT TWO-THIRDS RULE.

For two generations it has been the rule of the Democratic party that its successful candidates for the Presidency must secure the two-thirds vote of the nominating conventions.

Mr. Bryan and his friends want this changed, and want the candidate who receives a majority of the votes of delegates in next year's convention declared the nominee. The reason for this demand is plain. The bitter fight being waged against Mr. Bryan, especially by the Democrats in the East and South, makes it very uncertain if he can ever secure a two-thirds vote in convention, whereas if a majority vote should nominate, his chances would be materially improved.

Those who oppose Mr. Bryan will stand by party precedent and party custom, and will fight to the bitter end the proposed change. The question will come before the national committee, and may be referred to the convention itself, as it is doubtful if the committee will feel authorized to make such a radical change.

While custom is against Mr. Bryan, he and his friends are certainly in the right. There is no good reason why the majority should not rule in this as in everything else. If a majority of the delegates can adopt a party platform, the candidate should also be selected by a majority vote.

The Washington correspondent of a New York paper floats the rumor that the President is considering the project of submitting the question of independence or annexation to the people of Cuba. Whether this rumor is true or not, it is manifest destiny that Cuba will one day become part of the United States. Whether the fulness of time has come may be doubted, but the final outcome may be set down as a certainty.

The Transvaal question may be in a fair way to a diplomatic settlement; but the steady accumulation of British troops in Cape Colony is probably considered an eloquent persuader.

Mr. Bryan says he is indifferent to next year's nomination, and yet he is scurrying about the country as if he was going to a fire.

PINGREE'S SCHEME DEFEATED.

The announcement on Saturday that the police officials of Detroit were working on supposed bribery clews, involving several aldermen, brought the efforts of Pingree and Tom L. Johnson to dispose of the latter's street railways to the city to a sudden end. Johnson formally withdrew the proposal for the transfer of the properties, and the deal is off.

The original scheme provided for three commissioners, to be appointed by the city council, of whom Pingree was one. The street lines were to be appraised, bonds for that amount to be issued by this commission of three, and a mortgage to be executed to the Metropolitan Railway company, a "dummy" corporation organized to effect the transfer. This mortgage was a lien upon the street railways. As the city was investing no money and the street railway commission had no capital, a franchise for 30 years, with provision for extending it to 48 years, was demanded.

The McLeod bill, which enacted these conditions into law, was passed by the legislature, but was declared unconstitutional by the state supreme court. That tribunal could not decide otherwise, as the state constitution has a clause expressly forbidding what the McLeod bill attempted to do. Then Pingree and Johnson set their wits to work to dodge the decision. Pingree and his two fellow-members of the commission were to organize themselves into a street railway company, and the city council was to grant two franchises to them—one, the security franchise, running for 48 years and permitting the sale of six tickets for 25 cents; the other, the working franchise, providing for three-cent fares and municipal control whenever the city acquired the right to own street railways.

While the security franchise would have been perfectly legal, the working franchise was not worth the paper on which it was written, because it was clearly unconstitutional, under the same clause which led to the decision on the McLeod bill. Consequently, the proposition was simply to give a 48-year franchise for five-cent fares. The people saw so hot that Johnson abandoned the effort to force the scheme through the council. Thus ends a most determined effort to bunko the city of Detroit.

PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS.

There has been a great deal of fault found by soldiers of the civil war with Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans. In point of act, there has been much criticism of every pension commissioner, Republican or Democrat, for the past sixteen years. The pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, finally determined upon a wise course of action. Its members met in Washington on July 11. They had a number of complaints which had been brought to their attention, and went carefully over the papers on file in the pension office.

They will report in full at the national encampment of the G. A. R., at Philadelphia in September. It is understood, however, that the committee found no substantial basis for the charges made against the administration of Mr. Evans. Too many of the veterans forget that the granting of pensions is regulated by law, and that the commissioner must follow its mandates. The causes of dissatisfaction are found, by the committee, to be in the laws themselves, rather than in pension office, and its report will recommend changes in the pension laws.

THE DINGLEY LAW.

The figures of national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year closing on June 30 demonstrate one fact to the saitsfaction of all. It is, that the Dingley tariff law produces all the revenue the government needs under normal conditions.

This is easily demonstrable. The war tax produces about 100 millions. The war expenses for the year were 230 millions. Deduct the war tax receipts from the total expenditures, and the Dingley law is shown to have produced about 22 millions more revenue than the expenses of the government.

There has been a great deal of foolish talk as to the necessity for a protective tariff having passed, because in some articles of manufacture we are able to undersell the world, and hence our exports of these manufactured goods are increasing at a magnificent rate. This is a proof of the soundness of the Republican doctrine that a protective tariff does not interfere with the development of our export trade. The free traders have always declared that a large volume of manufactured exports is impossible under protection. We have, during the past two years, proved the utter falsity of this theory.

Don't go to juggling with the tariff. Let well enough alone. The people of this country have lost, in the aggregate, many millions of dollars by the check to enterprise which has resulted from the agitation of the tariff question from 1884 to 1896. We are getting ample revenue from the Dingley bill. It oppresses no one. Keep hands off, and let the country go on prospering!

RUSSIA'S CALENDAR.

The spirit of modern progress has at last reached Russia, and the czar's government has determined to reform its calendar. She is the only Christian nation except Greece, which still adheres to the Julian calendar. Pope Gregory promulgated the new calendar in 1582, and all over Catholi Europe the error of the Julian mode of reckoning was eliminated by dropping ten days. Protestant countries were slow in adopting it, and England, the last one to do so, did not fall into line until 1752.

The error of the Julian calendar is a progressive one, and the Russians are now twelve days behind us in their dates. Two days have been added since the time of Pope Gregory. The method of making the change is not announced, but it is probable that it will be done at the very beginning of the twentieth century. That is, the czar will decree that December 21, 1900, of the present Russian reckoning, shall be counted January 1, 1901—the first day of the new century.

Bailey, of Texas, proposes a most effectual way of stopping the Philippine war. The plan is for McKinley to step down and out, and Bryan step up and in. Mr. Bailey guarantees that if this is done the war will be over within 48 hours. Bailey is right, for Bryan would fire a cablegram to Manila ordering down the flag and the return at once of all the American forces. And, furthermore, a lot of Democrats and cheap aunties would applaud the act.

Poor Bryan! India will stick to the gold standard.

THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

This week Indianapolis will entertain the international convention of the Epworth League, and the city is expecting from 25,000 to 40,000 guests.

The growth of the Epworth League, like that of the Christian Endeavor organization, has been phenomenal. The league is purely a Methodist auxiliary, but in the short period of ten years it has banded together 1,500,000 active, aggressive and persistent church workers. Born in Cleveland, it has swept the country like a whirlwind, and it goes on increasing in strength and influence and proving itself a powerful factor in the great denominational organization to which it belongs. The Indianapolis convention will be the largest ever held by the society.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The New Regiments.

Reports show that the recruiting offices throughout the country are crowded every day with applicants, and the indications are that the ten new regiments of United States volunteers for the Philippine service will be raised with a rush. Under the regulations, however, only the very best material offered is accepted. The men will be enlisted precisely as the regulars are, and it does not follow that the organizations will be composed of raw recruits who will know nothing of a soldier's life and duties. Most of the men who seek to enlist have seen some previous military service, either as volunteers last year, or in the national guard. With the rank and file thus composed, splendidly equipped, and commanded by regular officers or volunteer veterans, the new regiments will doubtless be as good as most of those in the regular service. They will form a compact little army by themselves, and will be a very effective addition to the fighting strength of the American army of the Philippines. And they will all be on the ground, ready to take the field, when the time comes to open the campaign.

A Mischief-Maker.

A German flag floating at Honolulu was torn down and replaced by red, white and blue bunting by American soldiers. The flag originally floated beneath the Stars and Stripes, but the latter were innocently loaned for use elsewhere. The man who incited the soldiers to remove the German flag was fined for mischief-making.

Protecting Old Soldiers.

The President has issued orders to all first and second-class postmasters that whenever action is contemplated looking to the removal of a sailor or soldier of the civil or Spanish wars, all the facts in the case must be communicated to Washington before action is taken.

That Railway Concession.

The Americans who control the concessions from China for the projected railway from Canton to Hankow have complained to the State department that the Chinese government, yielding to foreign influences, is obstructing their efforts to carry out the concession.

Our Foreign Trade.

With the full figures out for the fiscal year, our foreign trade makes a very satisfactory showing. Our imports have increased, compared with the preceding year, a little over eighty one millions, and our exports, thanks to increased outgo of manufactured goods, are only six millions short of 1898 in spite of the large falling off in crop exports.

A satisfactory feature in the imports is that an increasing proportion of them is in raw or crude materials, that we can profitably work up. Thus in unmanufactured fibers, flax, hemp, tampico, fiber, manila, sisal grass, etc., imports increased eight millions, while the whole increase, including more highly manufactured goods from these materials, is only about three millions, showing a falling off in manufactured to counterbalance the increase in unmanufactured goods. Hides and skins show a gain of over four millions in value and of 240 million pounds against 221 millions in 1898, rubber a gain of over four million pounds, manufactures of metals show large decreases, and so on through the list, for the eleven months ending with May, the detailed figures for the full year not being yet available.

In experts for the eleven months we gain some twenty-one millions in iron and steel manufactures, a couple of millions in leather goods, over five millions in cotton goods, etc., and these figures of detail will be added to by the full year's report.

For the twelve months domestic exports were $1,204,370,305 in value, or $5,921,903 less than for the preceding year, and imports $697,077,388 or $81,027,734 more than for 1898, leaving the balance of trade in our favor $536,366,037 against $615,432,676 for the preceding year.

The Texas Flood.

The flood in the Brazos river valley of Texas extended from McLennon county to the gulf, a distance of 325 miles. As the average width of these bottoms is ten miles, the inundation covered 21,000,000 acres, with an estimated loss in crops subject to floods, a disastrous one had not occurred in thirty years, and the negroes who were gradually drawn to the locality settled close to the river without a thought of their danger. When the waters rose, they removed their belongings to points above the high water mark of the last great flood. It was at these points they were caught when the inundation suddenly rose to an unprecedented height. They lost their stock and household goods and barely saved their lives by clinging to trees where they endured from two to three days of untold suffering before rescue came. A number were drowned, just how many will never be known. The present needs of the survivors are great, and people at the North who are inclined to charity can find room to display it by sending contributions to Governor Sayers at Austin. The Texas executive is thoroughly interested in the relief work, and supplies sent to him will be properly and promptly distributed.

The Ohio Situation.

The Democratic programme in Ohio is to nominate John R. McLean for governor and make war on the President's expansion policy. The theory is that with none of the old issues at the front Ohio Republicans will be indifferent, and that if Mr. McLean, with his identification with the extreme silver men and his large fortune, can be brought into the campaign, Judge Nash, the Republican candidate, may be defeated, and the first blow against McKinley's re-election in 1900 struck in his own state. It is conceded by those who favor this programme and advance this theory that Mr. McLean if elected governor, will be the Democracratic candidate for President in 1900, and that he will use his money in Ohio this fall to advance his Presidential aspirations.

If this program is carried out the Ohio campaign this fall will be distinctively national in its essential features, as was that of 1893 and 1895. Judge Nash, a strong candidate in every way, a man of the highest character and of unblemished reputation, will represent the administration, will carry the standard of the new issues growing out of the war with Spain, will represent protection, sound money and expansion; while Mr. McLean will represent opposition to the war policy of President McKinley's administration, opposition to the sound money policy and the protection principles of the Republican party, as well as hostility to the personal ambitions and aspirations of Mr. Bryan, and opposition to the plans of ex-Governor Altgeld.

The sword waved by Mr. McLean will, therefore, cut both ways. He will bring into the campaign against the Republicans unscrupulous methods, a large campaign fund, and the influence of his newspaper. His candidacy will at the same time excite the distrust of all the enthusiastic Bryan men, if there are any in Ohio. It will also excite the distrust of the sound-money Democrats, who voted against Mr. Bryan in 1896, and call out the opposition of the many Democrats who favor the expansion or war policy.

If this be rightly understood by the Republicans of the country, if the situation is understood by the business men, Democrats as well as Republicans who voted for McKinley in 1896, if the challenge is accepted by the Republicans throughout throughout the country who favor the expansion policy and approve the policy of the President in the war with Spain, and by the Democrats who participated in the war and who believe in expansion, then there will be no indifference on the part of the Republicans, but an old-fashioned campaign, in which local jealousies and rivalries and petty factional quarrels will be thrown aside, and a straight issue made of dominant national questions.

Our Ceded Colonies.

An alleged report of a body known as the insular commission upon the status of the ceded islands is exciting some discussion at the present time. This commission was invited, we believe, to ascertain the needs of Porto Rico and other islands. According to recent reports it has attempted to define the relation of all the ceded islands to the United States and called on the attorney general for advice and a ruling in the matter.

When the story was first published it seemed so absurd that no attention was given to it. Now it appears that the president, or some one for the president, has taken occasion to remark that the commission is deciding matters that belong to Congress. That was so evident that the report of the commission was taken with caution. It is no business of the commission to state the relationship of the ceded islands, although that body may be interested in the right and privileges of the islanders under the American flag.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the statements concerning the report of the commission, that body holds that the ceded islands are not part of the United States, but territory in possession of the United States. This definition is held to facilitate the alienation of the islands and render flag hauling more convenient. But if such a definition has been given it is a pure waste of energy. The commission, even if backed by the attorney general, cannot decide such a question.

Newfoundland.

According to a dispatch from St. John's, a strong sentiment is developing in Newfoundland for annexation to the United States. The special complaint against England at present is its strict enforcement of the French fishery rights. The latter claim the exclusive use of a half mile of strand for 800 miles on the west and northwest coasts. The colonist is not only excluded from the occupancy of this strip, but he may not even use it as a crossing or as an outlet for the products of the interior. Furthermore, his rights are vexatiously restricted in St. George's bay during the fishing season, and an English war vessel is at hand to see that there are no violations of the rules made for the benefit of the French. The affairs of Newfoundland have been in bad shape for a considerable period, and but little additional cause of dissatisfaction is required to make the colonists indifferent to the continuance of the British connection. The present ill feeling may evaporate, but it is sure to return and may at some future time become dangerous, unless England, by purchase or exchange, secures the extinguishment of the irritating French privileges.

The Philippine Question.

The Atlanta Constitution says that "we have been groping in the dark long enough. Our government must declare its policy or close the war in the Philippines as soon as possible." We would like to ask the Constitution what it means when it says that the government must declare its policy. Has not that policy been declared? We think it has, and we think it cannot be controverted in reason. Let us look at the situation. The Philippines were owned by Spain. We went to war with Spain and defeated her. The first victory was won at Manila when George Dewey sailed his fleet up the bay and sank the Spanish squadron. By all the rights and customs of war that country came into our possession. Under the treaty of peace signed by the representateves of both countries at Paris the Philippines were turned over to us, and in order that there should be no mistake about it we paid Spain $20,000,000. There is no question whatever about our right to control the Philippines. But the Atkinsons and the narrow-minded men who believe with them say that our conquest of the Philippines is the overthrow of liberty and independence, and that we ought to set these people free to work out their own destiny.

They are wrong, and radically wrong. Agrinaldo may be an intelligent and educated man. We have no doubt that he is. We have no doubt, furthermore, that he has surrounded himself with men of intelligence. But we do not believe for one moment that the great bulk of the natives of the Philippine Islands can understand with independence means. These natives have been under the control of Spain and they have been taxed and robbed just as Spain taxed and robbed Cuba and Puerto Rico. They have never known what a vote means. They don't understand the elective franchise. They have always been controlled, and to throw these men into a condition where they would have to control themselves would be nothing but cruelty to them. We cannot leave them in any such situation. Should we withdraw and permit Aguinaldo to set up a monarchy or a republic just as he should see fit, with himself as dictator, the time would be short before international complications would begin. Some German or Englishman or Russian would consider himself aggrieved and would appeal to his government. There would be trouble, and any slight question could be amplified into an excuse for intervention. The islands would not be free for any length of time. Naval vessels would be sent there, and should the United States give up her hold some European nation would grab what she had abandoned. The chances are that that would lead to an international conflict. Therefore, we can not withdraw from Manila, and we will not withdraw.

Does the Constitution ask for a policy? We will give it. That policy is, as we understand it, to throw enough troops into Manila to end the rebellion as soon as the rainy season is over. There is no great revolution there. There is no serious trouble in any island outside of Luzon, and the rebellion in Luzon is confined to a few miles surrounding the city of Manila. There is but one tribe in revolt—the tribe over which Aguinaldo holds sway. Nine-tenths of the natives are practically willing to clasp hands with the United States, but Aguinaldo being a man of ambition and having more education than most of his followers, would like to prolong his warfare until he can make terms satisfactory to himself. It is simply impossible that the United States should retire before one man. What we wish to do is this: To subjugate this one man and then to give to these islands the very largest liberty compatible with their intelligence. The Dominion of Canada is practically independent, and yet it owes allegiance to England. Now the policy of this country is to give to the Philippines such a government as Canada or Australia has in other words, to give these people practically freedom. We do not want to dictate, we do not want to rule with a club. We simply wish to lift the inhabitants of the Philippines up into a higher plane of intelligence and start them on the road to prosperity and happiness. Should we abandon the islands this result would not be reached in many a year, for the islands would be left to anarchy and to the invasion of other countries who do not understand liberty as America understands it.

The one way to reach the point at which this policy aims is to wipe out the rebels of one tribe, and take full possession. Then we shall put in force a system of government that we are satisfied every Filipino will accept with alacrity.

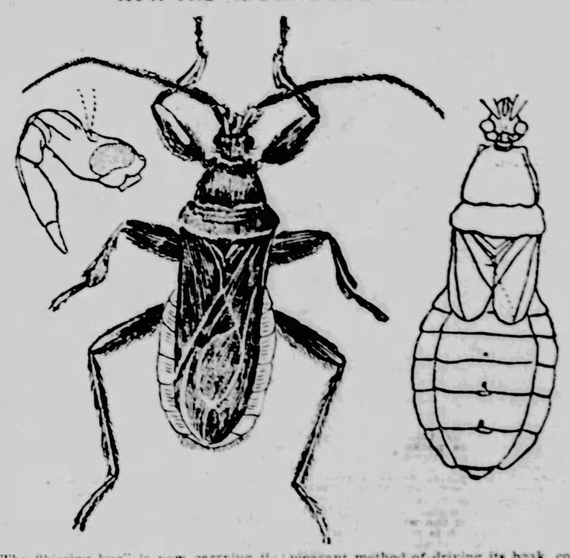
ADMIRAL DEWEY'S INSIGNIA OF RANK.

Admiral Dewey is allowed eight different kinds of uniforms—a special full dress, full dress, dress, undress, undress B, service dress evening dress A and evening dress B. These are prescribed to a nicety for different occasions. The admiral, however, will be distinguished chiefly by his sleeve, collar, hat, epaulets and belt. These distinctions belong to him alone.

The hero of Manila Bay, whenever he appears with his "agonies" on, must wear patent leather or black calfskin shoes. The sleeves of his coat must have three lines of gold lace. Two of these will be two inches wide, and between them will run another band of gold lace one inch in width. On his epaulets will be fixed four five-pointed silver stars with two anchors. His admiral's cocked hat will be adorned with bands of gold lace two inches wide, and the gold lace on his sword belt will be just twice as broad as that upon the sword belt of any other officer in the navy. Dewey's cravat is to be of black ribbed silk and two inches wide, and must be tied in a double knot.

Ordinary rear admirals can wear only one two-inch band of gold lace on the sleeve, two silver stars and one anchor on epaulet, and a band of gold lace one and one-half inches wide on their cocked hats. Secretary Long was at great pains to evolve these decorative honors for the "only" admiral, and his "suit" will be forwarded to Europe, so that he may wear it when he meets the foreigners.

HOW THE "KISSING BUG" LOOKS.



The "kissing bug" is now carrying its devastating work into the east, biting its victims' lips and leaving them considerably benumbed, as well as enormously swollen. The New York Herald gives this picture of this latest terror of the night and says its real name is melanolestes picipes. It first began its lip-biting propensities in Washington, and the cause of the swelling was a mystery for a time.

To an assistant entomologist in the Department of Agriculture must be given the credit for the apprehension of the culprit. While sitting in his study he was stung by the creature and succeeded in bagging it. It is said that the insect means no harm, but that it has an unpleasant method of driving its beak, containing bacterial poison, into anything with which it comes in contact. It is a modest bug, preferring the darkness in which to operate, and it is this exclusiveness which prevented its discovery up to the time it tackled an expert.

It is described as a black insect about half an inch in length, with a body something like that of a beetle. Instead of claws or pincers, however, the pest has a sharp beak. Its punctures are not always serious, the extent of the damage depends entirely upon the amount of bacterial poison it may have collected. To science it is known as one of the rarest of the insect species, and the official title by which it is known to men who follow that branch of learning is melanolestes picipes.

DREYFUS' WIFE AND CHILDREN.

MME. DREYFUS AND HER YOUNG SON AND DAUGHTER.

The best picture of Mme. Dreyfus that has been published is reproduced here from the Lady's Pictorial, together with portraits of her young son and little daughter. The wife of the unfortunate French captain has battled long and hard through endless difficulties for her husband's freedom, her reward has come at last. The world rejoices with her.

ASTONISHING GROWTH OF AUTOMOBILE COMPANIES.

When it is stated that on an average at least four companies during the last three months have been organized per week, a fair idea of the astonishingly sudden growth and development of the automobile business can be arrived at. A list of corporations recently published in the New York Evening Post, corrected and brought up to date, is as follows:

	Authorized Capital.
United States Vehicle Co.	$ 25,000,000
The Automobile Co. of America	5,000,000
The International Vehicle Co. of New York	5,000,000
The Chicago Electric Vehicle Co.	2,000,000
The Woods Motor Vehicle Co. of Chicago	10,000,000
The White Motor Wagon Co.	10,000,000
The Lewis Motor Vehicle Co.	10,000,000
The Columbia Automobile Co.	2,000,000
The Illinois Electric Vehicle and Transportation Co.	25,000,000
The New England Electric Vehicle and Transportation Co.	25,000,000
The New York Electric Vehicle and Transportation Co.	25,000,000
The Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle Co.	6,000,000
The General Carriage Co. of New Jersey	20,000,000
The Canada Lewis Motor Vehicle Co.	1,000,000
The National Bicycle and Motor Co.	2,500,000
The Duryea Wagon Co.	100,000
The National Bicycle and Motor Co.	2,500,000
The Judd-Comiskey Motor Vehicle Co.	100,000
The Boston Automobile Manufacturing Co.	750,000
The Twyford Motor Cycle Co.	1,000,000
The Riker Electric Vehicle Co.	7,000,000
The Columbia Automobile Co.	
The Lewis Motor Vehicle Co.	5,000,000
The United States Automobile Co.	150,000
The Baker Manufacturing Co.	100,000
The United States Vehicle Co.	25,000,000
Sixteen companies incorporated for $10,000 each by the so-called Electric Vehicle Syndicate, to operate in Tennessee, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, New Jersey, Louisiana, Delaware, California, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Maryland, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri and Virginia.	1,800,000
Total	$222,800,000

Publishers' Column.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR PICTURES

To meet the demand of our subscribers for pictures of some of the leading battles of the Spanish-American war, we have secured the following list:

Rear Admiral Dewey's Great Naval Battle off Cavite in Manila Bay.

Battle of Las Guasimas, near Santiago, June 24, 1898.

Capture of El Caney, El Paso and fortifications of Santiago, July 1 and 2, 1898.

Group Picture—Our Great American Naval Heroes.

Battle of Manila, July 31, 1898.

These pictures are on good paper, size 22x28 inches, and printed in colors. Our price, postpaid by mail, is 50c each, or 3 for $1.25. The group picture of naval heroes is especially fine and should be in every home.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Every G. A. R. reader of The Blade will find the following a valuable picture to add to their collection of mementoes of the great civil war. It should have a place in every G. A. R. hall in the country:

Equestrian Group of Prominent Union and Confederate Generals and Statesmen, as they appeared during the late civil war, 1861-1865.

The above picture contains, on one sheet, 28x42, the correct portraits of 20 Union and 20 Confederate Generals on horseback in military uniform, also the bust portraits of 6 Union and 6 Confederate Statesmen of note.

Price, 75 cents.

Address: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of composition metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14K. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which to closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
¼ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1624—DAVIS SKIRT.

Sizes—Medium and large. This is one of

the newest sheath-like skirts, fitting trimly about the hips and flaring gracefully at the feet. This pattern consists of a front gore and two wide side gores that meet in the middle of the back. It is suitable for any of the favorite materials, trimmed in any preferred way.

NO. 1622—BURNETT WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Burnett is a jaunty design for one of the new blouse waists. It is plain over the bust, blouses very slightly at the waist in front, and the back is cut in one straight piece. Four

over-lapping pointed lapels finish the blouse. Here it opens over the sailor shield. White pique and dull blue pique, polka-dotted with white, are combined in this design.

NO. 1628—LAUREL FROCK.

Sizes for 6 and 8 years. The Laurel is an excellent model for thin frocks for little girls of 6 or 8. The waist, which is intended to be worn with a separate guimpe, is full and blouses a little in front. It is finished with short shoulder puffs and a fitted cape-like piece which is trimmed with white embroidery. The skirt is a five-gored pattern, flaring a good deal at the knees. The guimpe, for

which a pattern is given, is of bands of white insertion, and the sleeves are of nainsook. The waist and skirt are joined by a band of insertion, lined with nainsook to give firmness. When it is desired to have the entire frock in one piece, the top of the guimpe can be used as a yoke pattern and the sleeve set in the armhole with the puff.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1613—COGHLAN WAIST.

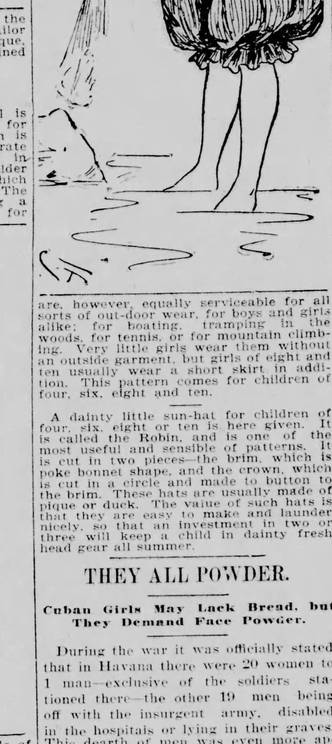
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. In the Coghlan waist a beautiful combination of blues is employed—a delicate Wedgewood blue for the dress fabric, a bluet white cone for the chiffon vest and dark blue black velvet in the ribbons. The revers and beading,

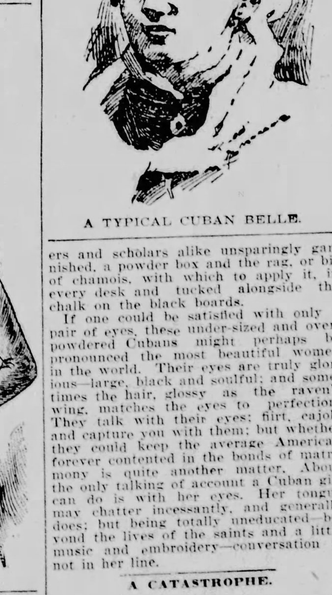
through which the ribbons are run, are of heavy cream white guipure lace. The waist pattern is very simple. It fits tight front and back and may be cut with or without a back seam.

NO. 1621—PARMLEY WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust

measure. A charming design for the making up of thin summer fabrics is given in the Parmley waist. It may be made to wear with a separate guimpe, or the yoke and sleeves may be made of different material to give the effect of a guimpe. In the model given, the waist,





which which is slightly full, front and back, is of plain white organdie, the yoke and sleeves are of tucked white organdy and the deep ruffle, which also extend across the back of the waist, is of organdy and valenciennes lace. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1415—CHILD'S PADDLING DRAWERS.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 1416—Robin Sun Hat.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

This is the most useful little garment that could be designed for summer playdays. These drawers are really nothing more or less than tiny bloomers, with the waist and the hem of the legs fulled on a gathering string, so that they can be let out to be laundered. They are especially designed for paddling, and are full enough so that tiny skirts and drawers can all be tucked inside. They

are, however, equally serviceable for all sorts of out-door wear, for boys and girls alike: for boating, tramping in the woods, for tennis, or for mountain climbing. Very little girls wear them without an outside garment, but girls of eight and ten usually wear a short skirt in addition. This pattern comes for children of four, six, eight and ten.

A dainty little sun-hat for children of four, six, eight or ten is here given. It is called the Robin, and is one of the most useful and sensible of patterns. It is cut in two pieces—the brim, which is poke bonnet shape, and the crown, which is cut in a circle and made to button to the brim. These hats are usually made of pique or duck. The value of such hats is that they are easy to make and launder nicely, so that an investment in two or three will keep a child in dainty fresh head gear all summer.

THEY ALL POWDER.

Cuban Girls May Lack Bread, but They Demand Face Powder.

During the war it was officially stated that in Havana there were 20 women to 1 man—exclusive of the soldiers stationed there—the other 19 men being off with the insurgent army, disabled in the hospitals or lying in their graves. This dearth of men was even more apparent in interior towns; and to this day the surplus woman is almost as numerous as in Paraguay after Lopez's wars.

Not many months ago bread was so scarce in Cuba that thousands died of starvation; but the times have never been so sadly out of joint that any scarcity of face powder was apparent, even among the lowliest. The Cuban woman, young or old, considers it a more indispensable adjunct to her toilet than mere soap and water. Go into any Cuban school, and you will find teach-

A TYPICAL CUBAN BELLE.

ers and scholars alike unsparingly garnished, a powder box and the rag, or bit of chamois, with which to apply it, in every desk and tucked alongside the chalk on the black boards.

If one could be satisfied with only a pair of eyes, these under-sized and over-powdered Cubans might perhaps be pronounced the most beautiful women in the world. Their eyes are truly glorious—large, black and soulful; and sometimes the hair, glossy as the raven's wing, matches the eyes to perfection. They talk with their eyes; flirt, cajole and capture you with them; but whether they could keep the average American forever contented in the bonds of matrimony is quite another matter. About the only talking of account a Cuban girl can do is with her eyes. Her tongue may chatter incessantly, and generally does; but being totally uneducated—beyond the lives of the saints and a little music and embroidery—conversation is not in her line.

A CATASTROPHE.

Three gay little kittens, named Black, White and Gray,
From their own cozy corner once wandered away.
And old Mother Catkins, asleep on her chair,
Ne'er dreamed that her babies were off "on a tear."

The kitty-cats frolicked, and gambolled, and ran,
And cut up such capers as only cats can;
And when they encountered a very high wall,
Up scrambled and clambered the little cats all.

"We're out for a high time," the kitty-cats said;
And they danced a few quicksteps; turned heels over head;
Then Whitey and Graycoat struck up a sweet tune,
While Black sat sedately and mewed at the moon.

But brief was their pleasure. They soon heard a yell,
Of "Scat there, you cats there!" while shoes and things fell.
Down scrambled and tumbled the poor little kits,
And scampered off homeward, scared out of their wits.

With joy, their warm corner the runaways spied;
And when they were nestled by old Cat-kins' side,
The kittens purred softly: "No more will we roam,
For all the world over, there's no place like home."

—E. Louise Liddell in Our Animal Friends

A Bright Spark.

Edna—Papa says he's not going to have any light in the parlor to-night.

Dick—All right. Tell him we'll furnish the spark.—Chicago News.

Liberia's Appeal:

An appeal in behalf of Liberia is made to the United States. It is represented by competent and credible authority that the little negro republic is in danger from the aggressions of the European powers which are partitioning Africa among them; that it has already suffered some loss of territory; that it is in peril of utter extinction, and that admission to this Union, or at least an active protectorate, is urgently required to save the work of Johnson, Ashmun and their successors from destruction. All of which is by no means without interest in the United States, though it may not have exactly the effect desired by those who are making these representations.

It is no news that European powers are encroaching upon Liberia. That republic is a mere enclave, abutting at one end upon the British territory of Sierra Leone and elsewhere upon the French Soudan. France has for some time been seizing lands originally claimed by Liberia, until now the territory of the latter is only about half as large as it was once reckoned to be. The important inland region around Mucardu, which was explored and opened to trade by Liberians thirty years ago, is now claimed and actually occupied by France, and Liberia is restricted to a mere strip along the coast, scarcely a hundred miles wide.

Nor has even all the coast been left to Liberia. Formerly the boundary between that republic and the French Ivory Coast was the San Pedro river. But the French have now pushed it westward seventy-five miles to the Cavelly river, thus seizing more than half of the state of Maryland, which formed one of the original colonies from this country, and the union of which with Liberia in 1847 formed the United States of Liberia.

The attitude of Great Britain toward the republic has been in general most friendly. That was the first power to recognize the independence of Liberia, and we are not aware that it has made any territorial encroachments upon the latter. It has at times administered some pretty vigorous discipline to Liberia, but we are not prepared to deny that it was in some degree deserved and salutary. The deportment of Liberia has not always been without reproach, and the circumstances of its weakness and lack of culture do not altogether free it from liability to reproof.

The relations between Liberia and the United States are peculiar. The former was founded by colonists from the latter, and they or their descendants still form the ruling element there. The present president of Liberia is, we believe, a native of the United States. This government has already made it known that it is prepared to take every proper step necessary to maintain the relations between the two republics; it has declared that those relations authorize it to interpose its good offices in any conflict between Liberia and a foreign state, and it has warned the world that a refusal to give the United States an opportunity to be heard for this purpose would make "an unfavorable impression upon the minds of the government and the people of the United States."

Those declarations should be sufficient. They should constitute all the "protectorate" needed. If the Liberian government is really alarmed for its own safety, its appeal to the United States will doubtless not remain unheard or unanswered, and we have no idea that any power will oppress Liberia in defiance of a remonstrance or other representation from this country. The suggestion that we should annex Liberia and admit it as a state of this Union is, of course, too fantastic for serious consideration.

A BEE-HIVING EXPERIENCE.

Two persons, named Baldy Watkins and Herman Zuber, were sorely afflicted Tuesday in trying to hive a swarm of bees that had alighted on a large tree near the corner of Ninth and Trimble, says the Paducah News. Baldy, whose head contains as much hair as a pumpkin, placed a gunny sack over his head and body, and, after cutting armholes in it, ascended the tree with a cracker box to rake the bees into it. As fast as the bees were raked off they mistook the covering he had on for a hive, and naturally they ascended to the top. Baldy was busy and so were the bees. All at once he felt a peculiar sensation, as if some one was beating him on the head with a steak-beater. Suspecting something was wrong, he "broke away" from the limb, coming down with the sack, box and bees. His bald head looks this morning like a thousand peckerwoods had been beating a tattoo upon it, and he is wearing a towel instead of at hat. His friend Mr. Zuber got off a little better, yet his hands and face look as if he had been suffering for months with inflammatory rheumatism. These two gentlemen have lost all taste for honey.

TO RAISE "PRIZE" MELONS.

William Campbell, a former citizen of Mercer county, but now of South Carolina, tells the Harrodsburg Sayings how "prize" watermelons are grown in the South. He says to raise a melon the size of a barrel simply make an incision in the stem near the melon and insert one end of a yarn string about a foot long into the opening; then put the other end of the string into a pail full of water. The melon will soon take up the water in the bucket, which should be refilled as often as necessary. A melon thus decorated will not be fit to eat, but will always capture the prize.—Nicholasville Journal.

COUNT ROCHAMBEAU.

Rochambeau, the champion of Lafayette and Washington, is finally to have his monument. Citizens of his native town, Vendome, have taken the matter in hand, the necessary money, contributed by both France and the United

STATUE OF ROCHAMBEAU.

(For a Monument to Be Erected by Citizens of Vendome, His Birthplace.)

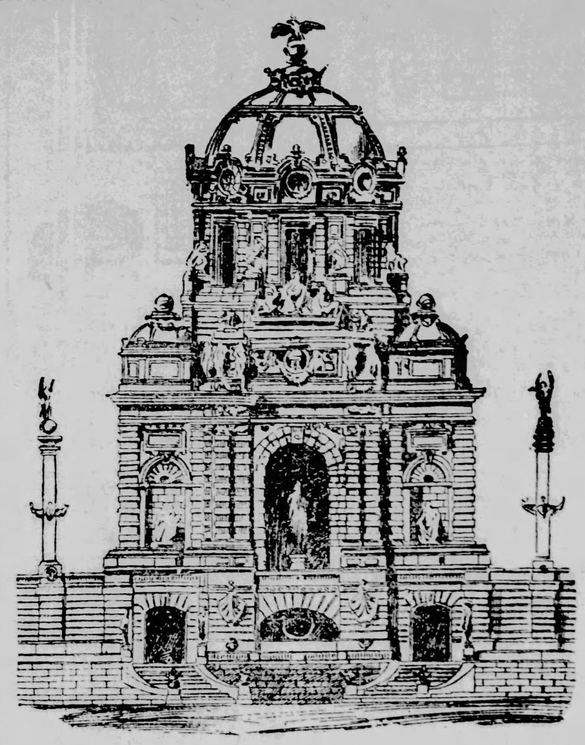
States, has been almost raised, and the statue itself, full of life and artistic merit, is already done in the plaster, and will be put in bronze when a thousand more francs are collected. The sculptor, M. Hamar, who, by the way, is deaf and dumb, deserves the highest praise for his spirited production.

The Non-Irritating Cathartic

Easy to take, easy to operate—

Hood's Pills

UNITED STATES BUILDING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.



From a Drawing by E. Corey in the Official Publication of the Paris Exposition.

THE POMPADOUR STYLE IS CHANGING.

This new mode of dressing the hair, which just has come out and over, is revolutionary. Thoughtful women will not yield to it until they have considered the disadvantages as well as the points in its favor. Then I suppose that they will cut their front hair or adopt a "transformation," as the English call false front pieces, much like those who take up the fresh mode thoughtlessly.

There is no denying that the latest cry in coiffures is pretty, more becoming when in order than the complete pompadour, for it does away with the objectionable feature of that style—leaving the forehead high and bare. Short curls coming over the forehead and extending to the knot on the crown of the head fill in the space between the two rolls now under the waved side hair, which is still fulled at the sides. These rolls or rats are secured to a wire long enough to extend from ear to ear. Understand that while the wire is continuous, it runs invisibly, without any roll attached, across the top of the head.

It is well enough to try a transformation to see if one expects to like the new mode before cutting her precious front locks, which have been so much trouble in growing.—New York Press.

GIRL WHO WANTS $25,000 FOR SQUEEZED HAND.

Miss Edith Boone.

THE UNINJURED HAND.

INJURED HAND.

Frederick R. Farrow, a young drug clerk, of Philadelphia, Pa., has got himself into $25,000 worth of trouble because of an "iron grip."

He tried his grip on Miss Edith Boone, a Quaker miss of 18, and as a result she has lost one hand, and it may be necessary, say the surgeons, to amputate the other.

Farrow is an exuberant chap. When he called one evening on Miss Boone he was so delighted at seeing her that he took both her hands in his and gave them what Mr. Farrow thought was a "warm shake." The young woman yelled with pain. Mr. Farrow was slightly embarrassed. He tried to apologize, telling the young woman he would not intentionally injure such pretty hands.

Since then the strong young drug clerk has not had the visiting privilege of the Boone house. Miss Boone's lawyer has served him with the papers in a suit for $25,000 damages as a result of the squeeze he gave her hands.

All things come to the man who waits—with the possible exception of the waiter with the things he is fairting for.

When a bachelor declares that he is wedded to his profession the right woman can make him commit bigamy.

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NEW DEWEY STORY.

The Famous Admiral Nearly Started Another War With Mexico.

Lieut. Winslow, U. S. N., retired, a cousin of the famous commander of the Kearsarge, told a New York Tribune reporter a new story about Admiral Dewey.

"In May, 1875, Admiral Dewey was commander of the old Naragansett," said Lieut. Winslow, "and he was detailed to surveying the Gulf of California and the shores of the coast of the peninsula. It was not long after the Virginius affair at Santiago, and the feeling toward the Mexicans and Cubans was none too cordial. The Narraganett reached La Paz, near the southern end of the peninsula, and we no sooner got ashore than we heard that an American mining engineer and some Englishmen who owned the mine were prisoners in their mining shanties, 40 miles back of La Paz, in the mountains. The Americans had resented an insult, a quarrel followed, and the American killed two Mexicans. The friends of the later swore they'd kill the Yankee and the Englishmen, too, and the latter were soon obliged to barricade themselves. This siege had been on for several days when we dropped anchor.

"As soon as Commander Dewey heard of it he was very much interested. The next day he sent a messenger to the Mexican colonel in La Paz, who had a garrison of 600 soldiers there, asking him what he was going to do to give the American a trial before he was shot.

"'Oh, he got into the trouble—let him get out,' said the Mexican.

"Commander Dewey didn't like this reply, and the more he thought about it the angrier he got. The next forenoon he sent a note to the Mexican colonel, telling that an American citizen's life was in danger, and that the man was entitled to a fair trial. He told the colonel that he would allow him just 24 hours to rescue the American and protect the Englishmen. If, at the end of that time, relief was not on its way to the little mining party, he would bombard La Paz and burn it.

"When we heard what Dewey had done, we were all frightened.

"'Does he mean it?' we asked one another.

"As for myself, I was satisfied that he meant every word of it. I was in command of the guns. We had only two old howitzers on the Narraganett, the larger guns having been left temporarily at the Mare Island navy yard.

"'Get these howitzers ready for to-morrow morning and inspect all arms and ammunition,' said Dewey to me. Then he called the men to quarters and estimated that of the crew of about 120 we could land 90 able armed men as a storming force. We drilled the men all that afternoon and far into the night. That night, on Commander Dewey's order, we steamed to a point commanding the principal streets of La Paz and trained the howitzers on the town. By next morning we were all ready to begin a second war against Mexico.

"At daybreak a Mexican corporal came on board with a message from his colonel, saying that the Narraganett's commander's request would be complied with. Early that morning we watched 300 armed Mexican soldiers start for the mining camp, and we kept the old howitzers trained on La Paz till the soldiers returned with the American engineer. When Dewey reported to Washington on the matter, he minimized the importance of it, and it was passed over as a mere incident. Lieuts. Harris and Wright were on the Narraganett then, and Harris, at least, was with the fleet at Manila. It is somewhat singular that at that time, when we were expecting a declaration of war against Spain on account of the Virginius affair, Commander Dewey had his plans all made to sail the Narraganett to Manila.

THE BATTLESHIP OHIO.

Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, who built the famous Oregon, and in whose hands two great battleships for the United States are in process of construction, recently discussed the changes that will be made in the battleship of the future as the result of the lessons learned from the Spanish-American war.

"The two great changes that will be made," said he, "will be those which will give a greater radius of action and which will make the vessels swifter. The improvements in powder and steel will enable a decided reduction to be made in the size of the guns, and therefore in the amount of ammunition to be carried. This will reduce the weight of the boat and enable a greater radius of action with the same displacement.

"The methods of coaling ships in service and supplying them with fresh water, as well as providing positive, that is to say, forced ventilation, are some of the problems which we are considering, and, indeed, which naval architects are studying, the late war having called attention to these things more pointedly than heretofore.

"As to my opinion of American battleships, I think they are the best in the world. I have been in many countries, and have seen and studied many war vessels and I am satisfied that the boats of this country are the best. Indeed, there is no reason why we can not beat the world, as the materials manufactured here are the best to be found anywhere.

"As for our boats on hand, we have the Wisconsin, 1,000 tons bigger than the Oregon, and the Ohio, 2,000 tons bigger. The former, which will be capable of 16 knots an hour, will be completed the latter part of the present year; the latter will be finished the latter part of next year. She will have a speed of 18 knots an hour."

WILL USE ELECTRICITY

A scheme for operating the trains of the Great Northern railway between Leavenworth and Skykomish, Wash., through the Cascade tunnel, upon its completion, is being talked of. Great Northern officials will confirm the report no further than to say that the scheme has been under consideration. The plan, as reported in the daily papers, is to drop the steam locomotives at Leavenworth and Skykomish and haul all trains over the intervening distance of sixty-five miles with electric locomotives. It is proposed to generate the power necessary to operate the locomotives at the falls in the Tumwater canyon. One great advantage in the use of electrical traction through the tunnel will be the avoidance of smoke, which, with steam locomotives, would present a somewhat serious problem, as the tunnel when completed will be more than two miles and a half in length.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WHEAT THE KING.

A few years ago the honor of being designated the "Wheat King" of the world was claimed by several extensive raisers of the cereal in the northwest and along the line of the Northern Pacific railway. The "Wheat King" of the world to-day, however, is to be found in Argentina, South America. He is an Italian immigrant of the name of Guazone, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop occupies an area of over 88,000 acres. He numbers his workmen by the thousand, and each one receives a certain share of the profits. When this season's crop is harvested and loaded for transportation it fills over 3,000 railway cars with the grain, the bulk of which goes to European markets.

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FOR DEWEY'S SHIP.

The time-worn policy of presenting a silver service as a tribute to any person whom it is especially desired to honor, will be supplanted in the case of Admiral Dewey by the gift of a memorial panel, to be placed in the Olympia's forward turret, between the two big guns. The

THE BRONZE TABLET.

tablet is now ready, and will be on exhibition Monday. It is a gift from the city of Olympia. It was designed and executed by Paul W. Morris, under the direction of Daniel C. French. It is probable that a replica of the tablet will be made and placed in the capitol at Washington. The tablet will be put in place with appropriate ceremonies on the arrival of the Olympia at New York.

HANNA'S LIKENESS.

It Appears On a German Coin of the Year 1860.

There has been considerable talk in the past as to the nationality of the stock from which Senator Hanna comes. Some have asserted that it was German, others that it was Irish, and still others that he came from the blue-blooded New England stock.

An American traveling through Berlin contends that Senator Hanna is of Prussian stock, and moreover, is a descendant of Frederick William the Fourth, King of Prussia. In showing the relationship that exists between Mr. Hanna and this king,

THE FREDERICK THALER.

who, in 1848, refused the emperorship of Germany, the admirer of Senator Hanna uses a "thaler" of the vintage of 1860 as his strongest argument.

On the piece of money to the medallion of Frederick William, it would be a hard matter to obtain a more perfect likeness of Senator Hanna than this shows. Accompanying the coin referred to was a letter addressed to Senator Hanna by Secretary Dover received it recently. In one part the letter says: "I have seen you caricatured, I have heard you slandered, but I never saw you coined before."

Persons to whom the coin was shown said it was the most remarkable likeness of Senator Hanna that they had seen, for even the Senator's side whiskers are apparent on the coin.

FROM LANDS AFAR.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley asks for contributions to the amount of £5,000, for the purpose of erecting a monument at Ilala, where Livingstone died.

The Imperial University, at Nanking, China, with buildings to accommodate 240 students, is to have a fund of 3,000 taels ($3,000 gold) set apart for annual running expenses. The Nanking Viceroy, Liu Kun-i, offered the presidency to Dr. Mateer of the Presbyterian church and then to Dr. A. P. Parker of the Southern M. E. church, both of whom feel that their present work is of greater importance. For position of trust which further opportunities to shape the nation's political future, China turns from her own corrupt officials to men whose moral character commands respect.

Commenting on the fact that a Chinese Joss House has been opened in Montreal, and an idol, brought from China, unveiled above its altar with great ceremony, a Toronto journal expresses the opinion that we must resign ourselves to seeing similar heathen centers established in Canadian cities. But practically the whole Chinese population of Canada is open to Christian teaching, and foreign mission work may be done at home by individual effort, instead of far away by proxy. Our real protection, however, against the inroads of heathenism must lie in drying up the sources of heathenism in China itself. We shall not be safe until China becomes Christian.

A remarkable evidence of the character developed in the converts of the Wesleyan Mission among the pariahs of Hyderabad, India, is reported. A railway being in course of construction, advances of money were made to the men engaged security being demanded in return. From this security, however, the Christian converts were exempted, their Mohammedan contractor explaining that their religion was sufficient guarantee.

CAN ANY ONE TELL WHY?

A brooklet is a little brook
Coursing down a shady dell;
A booklet is a little book—
Tales of love they tell.
A streamlet is a little stream
Which reflects the summer sky;
But a bullet is not a little bull—
Can anyone tell why?

Harper's Bazar.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

DOUBT AND FAITH.

By James B. Kenyon.

'Twas thus the vision came: the sunset bars
Were fading from the west, and gathering gloom
Veiled the fair landscape; multitudinous sounds,
Born of the night, from valley and from hill
Rose solemnly. Then saw I where a path
Wound down a steep declivity till all
Was inky darkness, save a single star
That pulsed with brightness o'er the gulf's black void.
Thither two travelers came, and staid their feet,
Affrighted to behold the sheer descent
Whither the pathway plunged. Then was I ware
How one upon his eyes did clap his hands
And leap into the night. The other, calm,
With lifted brows and eyes fixed on the star,
Stepped downward bravely, and the darkness fled
Before his fearless feet, and on a sudden
Shining he saw the happy gates of home.
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
On its leaves a mystic language bears.
—Grace Hamilton.

Women and Change

The question has been asked since the adjournment of the International Council of Women so recently held in London, as to what was accomplished there, and whether it did not really amount to a gathering of women together for a good time and nothing more.

In the first place it is surprising that such a question could be asked seriously. As I said last week, women from all over the civilized world met to discuss the great problems affecting the future of humanity in a wise, temperate and intelligent manner. It was, therefore, in that sense, purely educational. It informed those living in one country of the conditions prevailing in others, and of what has been, or needs to be, done for their bettering. It afforded the opportunity for consultation as to the best methods of reaching certain ideals in home and country which every true woman cherishes in her heart, and endeavors to work towards, so far as she has the power.

Then there was another result attained. The gathering of so many earnest, intelligent people to "reason together" about practical methods of benefiting society—and I use the term in its larger sense—has brought a greater realization of the fact that the good of one people or nation is the good of all; that humanity is One, and must be so regarded if any real uplift is to be accomplished. Union is the watchword of the present, and when that involves the well being of the whole, the right way is entered upon. This was the spirit of the Council, and who can doubt that its members, scattered everywhere in their homes in Europe, America, Australia and New Zealand will carry its influence among their people?

These are the things in a general way which this International Council accomplished by its fifty meetings which, it has been said, were tournaments of wit, tact and wisdom. Its purpose, as may be seen, was not revolutionary but evolutionary, and the president, Lady Aberdeen, in her opening address claimed for it no other notice than that coming from the exercise of the Golden Rule of love for humanity. Who shall measure its final result?

The changes in the status of woman which have come within the last few years were made very evident in this Council. In the first place the reports of its meetings were, for the most part, unaccompanied by the cheap wit and efforts at ridicule which, in the past, were the rule and not the exception as applied to woman's gatherings. The speeches of the women gathered there, many of them of international reputation, were treated as would be those of men under similar circumstances. It is true that the House of Lords made an exhibition of itself on the first day of the meeting, but, as is well understood, that is a moribund body whose influence is almost nothing in the government of its own people.

A quarter of a century ago and the possibility of England's queen recognizing such a movement as the Council symbolized, would not have been dreamed of. Now in this year of 1899, she received and welcomed as her guest Susan B. Anthony, the victim of more scorn and vituperation in years agone than often falls to the lot of man or woman. Miss Anthony has lived to see the day, in which the right of women to stand side by side with men and work with them for the good of the people, is recognized, and not only that, but the need of their effort and influence is acknowledged. It is true, the crowning purpose for which she has worked—an equal share in law-making—is not yet accomplished.

In the face of all this, the opposition in some educational institutions to co-education, is in the highest degree amusing. As well attempt to stem the tidal wave that rolls in from the ocean, gathering strength as it moves, as to stop what is called the woman movement which gives equal opportunities to men and women, and which, in its real meaning, is the advancement of the higher education of both. Men of the broadest thought and culture recognize this, as also the fact that the theory of woman's incapacity to study and comprehend all that man can study and comprehend is exploded. She is able to receive the higher education and use it wisely.

In view of all these things what is the duty of women in the present? The question is being answered every day.

No longer are their responsibilities necessarily confined to the home, and to the loved ones therein. Duty begins there always, but it may not always find there its ending. Slowly women have come, or are coming, into the consciousness that as they are an integral part of the social organism, whatever concerns it from any point of view, is theirs to consider equally with their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, not from the standpoint of "rights," but from that of the welfare of the unit, humanity. Those women then, who see the need of a "practical, social regeneration," and are working side by side with men to bring it about are answering the question as to the duty of the hour.

Thoughtful women feel that this "regeneration" must come for the greater part through education. They believe that every public movement may and ought to have an educational as well as a business side, one which will work towards the mental and moral uplift of the community. We have an example right here in Toledo in the Centennial Association, which, without conflicting in any way with other aspects of the celebration of Ohio's hundredth anniversary, will endeavor to promote a knowledge of what in the past has made the state great, and what in the future will lead to greater glory. At its head is a woman, Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood, who stands now as always, for true womanhood, while, at the same time, possessing executive ability and those qualities that bring success to any undertaking.

The day is past when women can wholly deny responsibility for conditions outside of home and home duties. They must be interested in, and so far as is possible, take part in the movements for the betterment of the world. The value of the individual is now merged into the value of the race, and in the active recognition of this truth woman must bear a large part.

The traditions of years agone do not matter now. True it takes courage to stand forth and walk in paths so different from those trodden by our grandmothers and their grandmothers again, but these are the times of change, and so long as the ideal is high and pure, so long as the object is to make Love the magic password into the new century, little need is there for fear and trembling, since Love is forever the conqueror.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy Corner

Now that the schools are closed, and we are no longer obliged to remain at home on the children's account, we are making serious preparations for our summer outings; that is, such of us as are not expecting to entertain guests.

Some will be anticipating pleasure at the seaside, others will go to the mountains, very many will make Europe the objective point of their travel, and a great majority of those who have children will find their pleasure and comfort in the country, while a few very old-fashioned people will remain in their city homes, where they will have all the modern conveniences, and, in the shut-in quietness and coolness of the large, airy rooms, will smile compassionately at the thought of those of their friends who give up all of these things in a vain search for happiness elsewhere.

Wherever we go for our vacation, let us remember that there are certain unwritten laws of courtesy that must be observed. First, we should never visit for any length of time without an especial invitation; neither should we go without stating definitely the time we may be expected, and for how long a time our visit is to last.

The hostess should invite her guests to come at a fixed time and to remain a week, two weeks, a month or as long as will be pleasant for them or convenient for her, but always fix a time for their going as well as for their coming. In this way, there will be no inconvenience, no uncertainty, no over-lapping of guests.

The guest, on her side, should religiously observe these dates. If anything prevents her from visiting her friend at the time she appoints, she should not neglect to notify her at once of the fact, and then wait a second invitation before going.

This way of giving and accepting an invitation at "any time," or "sometime," is a fraud and a delusion. If you accept such an invitation, you are more than likely to arrive at your friend's house at the most inopportune time, when your presence will inconvenience her, and your own visit be spoiled.

When the freedom of our entertainer's house has been given us, we should remember that the other inmates have some rights which we are bound to respect.

It is not right for a guest to disregard the hours for meals in the house where she is visiting; neither should she fall into the habit of thinking that she must be in constant attendance upon her hostess. Let the latter have some time to herself, when she can plan, and attend to, her housekeeping cares, and have a few moments with her family occasionally. She will appreciate this thoughtfulness and enjoy your visit all the more.

A good rule for the entertained and the entertainers is the one called the Golden.

For those who cannot leave home this summer, there is much pleasure to be had in the beautiful things that surround us, even in our city homes. We have the skies, the clouds, the green trees, the beautiful lawns and owers that are nowhere so beautiful as in a city, where they have so much care. These and many other things are ours to enjoy, if we will but look for them.

Grace Hamilton is one who makes the most of her opportunities.

As I look out of my window this perfect June day, and catch the fragrant breath of the new mown hay, and of the spicey pines, mingled with that of the sweet-scented flowers, and listen to the chirpings of the birds as they flutter out and in among the branches of the tall maples, I feel thankful that I am "just permitted to live." The glorious sun shines down with a soft radiance over all. The child in rags, as well as the child of fortune, has the beautiful panorama before her gaze.

It is not necessary to climb the mountains, go to the sea, or descend into the valleys, to find the picturesque and beautiful.

The hand of the Divine Artist has wrought wonders, even at our very door. The mighty waters of an ocean may not hurl its spray at our feet, yet the gentle murmur of a gurgling brook o'er its pebbly bottom on its way to the sea, is more restful to the mind and may bring more peace to a hungry soul.

This is the month for rest and contemplation. Everything in nature invites us to repose. "This is the lover's bower." Give yourself a short time to study the lessons written on every leaf. The beauty, the harmony—the lessons the flowers teaches.

They live their short life, they fulfill their destiny, they go, leaving only their memory. We know they will bloom again. Only by their death can we expect them to bloom again. Then they will come as fragrant and beautiful as ever. How dainty are the flowers of the meadow, and as we catch a glimpse of their simple loveliness we are touched by their duty, as by a strain of soft, sweet music played by a master hand.

Oh! the flowers look upward in every place,
Through this beautiful world of ours,
And, dense as a smile on an old friend's face,
Is the smile of the bright, bright flowers.

The month of roses will soon be gone. I wonder how many of us will be here to welcome the "queen of the summer" as she trips through her rose laden bower, when another June time comes.

"In eastern lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell in a garland their loves and cares;
Each blossom that blooms in their garden bowers,
On its leaves a mystic language bears.
—Grace Hamilton.

Mudie May sends the following letter, which shows her interest in the Cozy Corner, as it not only contains answers to our historical character, but has an original list of names for you to think of:

Dear Editor Household:—I take this opportunity to send answers to the list of names given in Home Entertainment, also a list of names of great and well known inventors, which may be of use to you: Hans Christian Anderson, Edwin Arnold, Terry Cooke, Charles Dana, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Alfred Tennyson.—Mudie May.

Names of great inventors: Rare Folly, Such Funny Bashful Men, Everlasting Happiness, Tremendous Eater, Just Even, Eventually Wealthy, A Good Boy.—Mudie May.

I have been a subscriber and reader of your paper for some time, and enjoy reading it very much. Having seen a request for a recipe for elder flower wine, will send you mine, which has been tried by several and found to be excellent:

One quart of blossoms to 1 gallon of water; let come to a boil; steep for four hours then strain. Add 3 pounds granulated sugar and 1 lemon to the gallon and 1 cake of compresed yeast to as much as you make. Let stand 24 hours, then strain and bottle.

This wine is better for standing two or three years.—C. M.

Sadie Davis sends a list of names that differs a little from the one given by Mudie May. Both lists are correct in that the names in both till all the requirements. Sadie expresses the wish that we continue these questions. Suppose you send some, Sadie, it will be a good exercise for you, and will add to the interest of the guessing game if some other than the editor gives the questions. Here is Miss Davis' list:

No. 1.—Hans Christian Anderson.
No. 2.—Ethan Allen.
No. 3.—Thomas Carlyle.
No. 4.—Charles Dickens.
No. 5.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.
No. 6.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.
No. 7.—Arthur Tennyson.

Several correspondents have written to ask what Flower de Luce root is. Will the lady who sent the Health Notes, a week or two ago, please send more information in regard to this?

The Blade does not assume any responsibility for the remedies given in these columns. This has been repeatedly stated. We publish the letters as they are sent to us, when there seems to be nothing especially harmful in them, but we never advise any person to try these remedies without first consulting a reliable physician, as many times that which would help one person would prove injurious to another.

Not by mere moods, not by how I feel to-day, or how I felt yesterday, may I know whether I am indeed living the life of God, but only by knowing that God is using me to help others. No mood is so bright that it can do without that warrant. No mood is so dark that if it has that it need despair. It is good for us to think no grace or blessing truly ours till we are aware that God has blessed some one else with it through us. —Bishop Phillips Brooks.

What we call life is a journey to death, and what we call death is a passport to life.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Several of our pioneers have accepted the invitation to meet this month, and renew their acquaintance with each other, and with Miss Prudence. Many others have not been able to do so, because of the duties that occupy all of their time. To those, as well as to those who are with us to-day, the chaperone gives congratulations for their success in keeping the spirit of our motto, and trusts that in the busiest of their busy days they will each one find time to do at least one thing to help some one.

The first one to arrive for the July reunion was our friend from Wisconsin, who has just the right idea of the meaning of this word—"re-union:"

I wouldn't miss this re-union for anything.

It means to me just what our dictionaries tell us—"an assembling of familiar friends," and "a second union."

We carry on our banners, and, we each have one, the one word "Good," which symbolizes the whole purpose for which we are united.

May this re-uniting so strengthen the ties of our organization for good, that evil shall feel its own weakness.—Coralyn, Wis.

After some very nice words for Miss Prudence, which she omits here because she so appreciates them that she wishes to have them all to herself, Make Haste writes thus:

Yes, "Susie" and the writer used to quarrel like two little twins, and no two children in the world ever loved each other better, I suppose.

She surely must have waked up in order to make a call for a July reunion. How is this, Susie?

Fern Hazelton! that name sounds familiar, but who, without help, can remember her face?

I have brought my dinner with me and shall stay all day on picnic time and have all the good fun I can. Let's all go out on Lake Erie, or, better still, "Way Down on de Swanee Ribber," a boat-riding and fishing.

The young or new members also must be with us, for they belong to us, and we feel proud of them, and enjoy being with them, but they must learn to row the M. G. R. skiff and let us older ones watch the waves and catch the fish.

Hoping all have had a pleasant time (I have), and that this will prove a stimulus for better work in the future, I bid you adieu.—Make Haste, Texas.

Prairie Flower, from Montana, moves "that a vote of thanks be given to Susie, for suggesting this reunion." The remainder of Prairie Flower's letter will be given at some other time, when we are discussing books. Just now we must make room for the pioneers, and here is a very welcome one from Iowa:

I must answer "present" to the roll-call of the "pioneers." I have not lost my interest in the circle, though I have not spoken in meeting for so long.

Like my friend, "Mudie May," I have not written because I have had nothing of importance to say, and did not wish to occupy valuable space but I have enjoyed listening to what others have said.

I, too, am enjoying the benefits of the letter circle of which I am a member, and would say to those who have not joined one of the circles that they are missing much of entertainment, information and fun.—"Em T. Head."

Truly, this is a meeting of old friends, for here is Jessup!

Here I come, rather late, it is true, knocking for admittance to that reunion meeting.

First, I want to congratulate Esme Roy upon his appointment, then make a suggestion or two and retire.

By reading our column I notice there are quite a number of teachers belonging to our band representing most all the states from Maine to California. Now, wouldn't it be both interesting and instructive for the teachers—some one, or more—in each state, to describe briefly the public school system, the average length of term, the minimum salary, and so forth of their state?

As even standing room is at a premium this week I will make my bow and retire. —Jessup, W. Va.

And right here to receive the above congratulations, comes Esme Roy himself:

Although I have been denied the pleasure of reading your letters for several months, I have not forgotten the circle nor lost my interest in its progress and welfare.

I beg to be admitted to the "reunion," which I learn is to be held sometime in July, hoping to find a great many of the earlier members present.

May the M. G. R. circle long continue the useful work it has already accomplished, and which is one of the main objects of its existence.—Esme Roy, Indiana.

And if here isn't Walter Douglass, who has been acting just as if he had forgotten us, but this letter proves that, at least, when he is in trouble, he still remembers his friends—and we are glad of it:

To write or not to write. No. This is the question I want to ask: Why will people persist in writing on both sides of their paper, use a lead pencil, and write regardless of capital letters, especially the letter I?

Again, why do people go into spasms, as it were, over some noted criminal like Guiteau, Hayward or Durrant, and bring them flowers, fruit, cake, etc., just as though they were being made martyrs of?

Say, why is woman her own sex's worst enemy, as a general thing, and why should the question of sex enter into the question of justice?

But enough of this—ere you term me cranky. What does the circle think about works of fiction based on physical impossibilities, such as a "Trip to the Moon," "The War of the Worlds," etc.?

I do not like to read anything clear out of reason. Who is reading "The Awakening," by Tolstoi? I don't like it. I prefer psychology and romance in separate packages. "The Awkward Age," by Henry James, was the most awkward piece of fiction I ever tried to read.

What's my favorite song? As if it could be anything save "Douglass, Douglass, Tender and True," so typical of the writer, hence by "nom."—Walter Douglass, Oregon.

C. E. Palmer is asking for "Bitter Sweet, Missouri Wild Rose, Evelyn, Lydia Sharp, Sam Igotus, Blue Jay, Mexie (the first boy admitted to the M. G. R., and a host of others who used to visit us."

Ex-Invalid invites us all to visit her poultry farm, promising us that we shall see the most beautiful feathered pets in the world.

No need to look for the name of the writer of this letter; we will all recognize the peculiar style of our N. E. Girl at once:

Did I dream it or did some one really inquire for N. E. Girl? I supposed you were all tired of my nonsense long ago, but won't wait for a second invitation as I may be compelled to wait in vain, and that would be a dreadful calamity for one who likes the sound of her own voice so well as I.

Some time ago an Ohio young man asked my opinion about holding an M. G. R. convention during the Ohio Centennial, and not having heard anything from him since in regard to it, I venture to mention it now so that those M. G. R.'s who think of attending the Centennial may obtain badges ere the supply is exhausted. If they only knew how pretty they were, I know every one would purchase one whether they expect to attend the Centennial or not.

N. E. Girl hopes to take a trip west some time—even if the chances do look "slim" now—and should she do so without seeing an M. G. R. bardge on the whole journey, she would shed bitterer tears than Mark Twain ever did at the tomb of Adam.

Now for the picnic: For the land's sake, if Peggy Short hasn't got a beau. Do look at Bonnie Burnie. I believe she has on a new dress. What possessed her to have it made that way when some other style would have been so much more becoming. What ever induced Susan to wear such a looking hat? I could trim one better than that with my eyes shut. Some of Miss Take's work, I know. Zack Stubb's necktie is the worst looking thing I ever saw. Forest Neeley's wouldn't look so bad if it was tied anyhow. How pale Ernest Western is! Some say she studies too hard, but I don't believe it. They say Green Mt. Boy has applied for a divorce because Isabel can't make a custard pie! Scandalous, isn't it? I heard Coralyn was going abroad. If so she will hold her head so high you can't touch her with a ten foot pole. What a flirt Salome is! If she were my girl I'd keep her at home and see how she'd like that. Can it be possible the young couple over there is John, Jr. and Fairy Flora? I heard that they had had a falling out and wouldn't speak to each other.

How sober Lancelot looks! I wonder if Little My has given him the mitten.

Who are those strangers who seem to be glancing my way so often? Guess they like my looks. Think I look pretty well myself. My bonnet was made specially for this occasion. That tall girl evidently thinks everybody is admiring her. Conceited thing!

M. G. R.'s: I hope none of you have taken offense, as that is not my object. I was merely personating a character that is usually on hand at all public gatherings, in order that, if any of our number were inclined that way they might become so disgusted with me that they never would be guilty of taking such parts at any of the M. G. R. gatherings or any other time.—New England Girl.

While we are resting after greeting so many friends, and before we part for this time, it will be well for us to give our attention to this little sermonette by Diotima:

May I come in again, after an extended absence, and ask concerning the welfare of some of those older members, whose presence we all so much enjoyed?

We must not forget that the Great Teacher is interested in those about us far more than we can ever be, and it should be one object of our lives to help others to live up to the standard of a pure and true life.

No two movements of our lives are alike; there is no repetition of circumstances or incidents. Each is new. We should try to live by the minute, not by the week or year. Striving to make each minute begin with something good, so in that way we may accomplish much.

We should try each minute to live a better life, for the better life we live the more will we see of a grander life beyond.

Dear M. G. R.'s, this should be our ideal.

I will now, with Miss P.'s sanction, make a suggestion and close my rambling missive. Let us begin our literary study in September with Bryant's "The Flood of Years" as our first study. It contains a world of thought, and the important thing about it is to get into the "swing" of the selection and allow ourselves to be carried by the momentum of the poem toward a definite conclusion.

There is sometimes an effort to adopt a cold, intellectual attitude and to hold the poem off, as it were, at arm's length, and, having looked it all over, to formulate something that will correspond to the definite answer which comes from an algebraic formula. May every M. G. R. occupy this "swing" is the wish of—"Diotima."

Wisconsin, Texas, Montana, Oregon, West Virginia, Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts are represented at this reunion. Let others come soon.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general, born in 1742, of Quaker parents. He received a common school education, and afterwards obtained a slight knowledge of law, but was most interested in the study of books concerning war. When the Revolutionary war broke out he enlisted as a private, but so distinguished himself that he was soon made general of the forces of his native state. He was made a major general in 1776, and until the close of the war was considered only second to Washington in military skill. He died in 1786.

L. L. S.

2.—WORD SQUARE.

x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x

1.—Name of one of our puzzlers.
2.—Vestige mark.
3.—A port.
4.—One of the grand divisions of the earth.
5.—A purgative drug. A. Faul.

3.—DIAMOND.

x
x x x
x x x x x
x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x x x
x x x x x x x
x x x x x
x x x
x

1.—A letter.
2.—A man's name.
3.—To favor.
4.—Forms.
5.—A genus of quadrupeds related to the weasles.
6.—Granted.
7.—Flexible wood, used to bind hedge-stakes together.
8.—Turf.
9.—A letter. Pauline.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B live at two opposite corners of a square lot; C and D live at the other two corners of the lot; they all carry water from the same spring, which is within the lot at a point that is 5 rods from A, 4 rods from B, and 3 rods from C. How far must D go for water?

G. W. B.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us about the Goodwin Sands? Terrence.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"The blush is nature's alarm at the approach of sin, and her testimony to the dignity of virtue."

W. P. E.

Answers to Puzzles Given July 6.

1.—Ponce de Leon, Florida.
2.—N Holt, humor, omega, logic, trace.
3.—April fool.
4.—6 o'clock.
5.—H. W. Longfellow.
6.—Tennyson wrote:
"How'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

O I will walk with you, my lad, whichever way you fare,
You'll have me, too, the side of you, with heart as light as air;
No care for where the road you take's a-leading—anywhere—
It can but be a joyful jaunt the whilst you journey there.
The road you take's the path of love, an' that's the bridth of two—
And I will walk with you, my lad—O I will walk with you.

Ho! I will walk with you, my lad,
Be weather black or blue,
Or roadsides frost or dew, my lad—
O I will walk with you.

Aye, glad, my lad, I'll walk with you, whatever winds may blow,
Or summer-blossoms stay our steps, or blinding drifts of snow;
The way that you set face and foot's the way that I will go,
And brave I'll be, abreast of you, the Saints and Angels know.
With loyal hand in loyal hand, and one heart made of two,
Through summer's gold, or winter's cold, it's I will walk with you.

Sure, I will walk with you, my lad,
As Love ordains me to,—
To Heaven's door, and through, my lad,
O I will walk with you.

—James Whitcomb Riley, in July Lippincott's.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

Daddy Conner's Harvest Apples

JENNIE HARRIS.

(Concluded.)

In a moment Mamma Hayden sat alone and her little hero was flying along the road, his yellow curls tossed up like a sunflower in the wind. Mamma immediately found business down in the current patch opposite the old stone wall, and Tommy, looking anxiously back, could see her white dress fluttering. It gave him heart, though she did not look at him, and so he bravely climbed over the stone wall, and ran nimbly up the clover walk, turning for one more glimpse of the fluttering dress before he mounted the stern-looking grey stone steps.

Daddy Conner, eating his lonely meal of cold porridge and milk, felt a sudden soft clutch on his knee, and looking down saw Tommy Hayden smiling, albeit somewhat doubtfully, up at him. The audacity of it all nearly took the old man's breath away.

"Eh! eh!" said he, fiercely, reaching for his cane.

"Wait, Mr. Conner! Wait, O, Wait!" gasped Tommy, seizing his hand; "I've only come to pay you for the apples."

"Oh," growled Daddy Conner, glowering at Tommy like an ogre.

"So your ma made you come and pay your debts, did she?"

"No, she never," cried Tommy, earnestly. "I comed all myself. It's my own money, ever bit."

"Where's the money?" snarled Daddy, as Tommy edged between his knees, and laid hold of a big button on his coat, as if to sustain him while he spoke with creditable courage.

"Right here it is," answered Tommy, fishing in his pocket to bring out the lace handkerchief.

He counted the money into the old man's hand, and once more laid hold of the button. "Now, I'll 'splain all about it, Mr. Conner; I never meant to do it at all, but——"

Daddy Conner snorted doubtfully.

"But Tige, my dog, chased my little pet rabbit over into your orchard, and when I comed after him—why—there's the apples——"

"Yes, there they was," growled the old man sarcastically.

"There's the apples, and they was such a lot of 'em. I knew you wouldn't miss just a few—such a lot as they was."

Tommy's lip quivered, and the old man felt something bound suddenly under the little hand holding the button, but he only said dryly:

"Well, your papa has lots of dollars, I suppose."

"Ye—es," faltered Tommy, quaking visibly, for the old man's eyes had grown suddenly fierce.

"Well, I guess I'll go and take just a few. He wouldn't miss 'em—he's got so many."

Tommy began to edge away with a terrified look, but the old man held him fast. "Now just hold still and I'll tell you something, boy, that I want you to remember all your life. I won't hurt you, for I guess you're a pretty good boy at heart, though it all comes o' having a good mother."

Tommy brightened considerably, and resumed his confiding grasp of the button.

"Boy, whatever you are, be honest," began Daddy Conner, shaking his fist in empty air. "Now this is just the spirit of it. You not only paid me for the apples to ate, but the ones you was a meanin' to eat. You're the first one I've had dealin's with that's dealt square with me," continued the old man, talking big, as if Tommy's size had been multiplied by six.

"Men has cheated me, boys has cheated me. Every year they steal my melons and rob my orchard. I tell you, them melons and them apples is as much mine, as your pa's dollars is hisn. Ain't they, hey?"

"Ye—es, sir," faltered Tommy, with moist eyes.

"And any boy 'at steals 'em from me deserves to be beat, don't he? Deserves to have dogs set on him, don't he?"

"Ye—es, sir! But please—please, Mr. Conner, don't set your dogs on me; I'll never take anything again, truly I won't."

Tommy began to sob in such a heart-broken way that the old man relented, and wiped the tears from the woe-begone little face.

"Now you cheer up," said he awkwardly. "Ain't I said you was good at heart? I like you first rate, and you're welcome to come and get apples any time you ask me. I hain't got any dogs. I was just supposin' I had some."

"O." Tommy drew a great breath and climbed onto the old man's knee.

"You—can—borrow—my big dog Tige, if you want to," said he, with ineffable sweetness.

The old man laughed a short, odd laugh.

"I suppose you had better go to your ma now. Here's some apples for her," said he, filling the little jacket pocket. "Now shake hands. Come again. I like you. Good night," and Daddy Conner gave the fat little hand a rough squeeze.

Tommy walked soberly down the steps and through the shadow of the tall syringa bush. The moon was at its best, and shadows took on very queer shapes indeed; but Tommy didn't mind much. Only when something "zithed" through the grass did he wish for old Tige. Course snakes ought to be killed, but he guessed he wasn't afraid of shadows.

Once something wagged the tall bushes by the road-side—a big "something," he knew. Then there grew a great lump in his throat, but he pursed up his lips manfully and began to whistle.

Presently he heard a great step behind him, and looked back fearfully, but it was only Tige keeping a guilty distance. Tommy's spirits arose with a bound. Here was Tige guarding the rear, and he was sure he saw mamma whisking up the road and through the gate, but when he came up the path there she was swaying in the big chair, just as he had left her.

He could see the table set for tea between the muslin curtains. There was a crisp white loaf and a pitcher of milk, also a spray of roses hanging their heavy heads near his mug and spoon. Truzzing up the steps he slipped by his mamma with roguish indifference; polished the apples on the skirt of his little round-about, and laid them one by one on a big fruit dish; then he came into the porch again and stood close by his mamma's chair.

Her face was very proud and tender, and her lips curved in a delicious smile. Tommy stood on tiptoe and took a kiss as if it had been a sugar plum. Then he laid his hands on her knees and the two gazed at each other with such beaming satisfaction that old Tige thumped himself down on the steps and "yapped" a funny laughing squeak from his big throat; the frogs on the edge of the sleepy lake burst into a sympathetic ripple, and the yellow harvest moon looking down with large benevolent cheeks, seemed to hang over them like a great smiling golden apple in the midst of a multitude of jubilant golden apple blossoms.

GOING HOME AFTER THE FESTIVAL.

A STOLEN FESTIVAL.

The following is the closing part of one of Alice Brown's beautiful stories in the volume entitled Tiverton Tales, lately published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

The day knit up its sweet, long minutes full of the serious beauty of the woods. David worked hard, and for a time Letty lingered near him; then she strayed away, and came back to him, from moment to moment, with wonderful treasures. Now it was cress from the spring, now a palm-full of partridge berries, or a cluster of checkerberry leaves for a "cud," or a bit of wood-sorrel. By and by the fall stillness gave out a breath of heat, and the sun stood high overhead. Letty spread out her dinner, and David made her a fire among the rocks. The smoke rose in a blue efflorescence; and with the sweet tang of burning wood yet in the air, they sat down side by side, drinking from one cup, and smiling over the foolish pothings of familiar talk. At the end of the meal, Letty took a parcel from the basket, something wrapped in a very fine white napkin. She flushed a little, unrolling it, and her eyes deepened.

"What's all this?" said David, sniffing the air. "Fruit cake?"

Letty nodded without looking at him; there was a telltale quivering in her face. She divided the cake carefully, and gave her husband half. David had lain back on a piny bank; and as he ate, his eyes followed the treetops, swaying a little now in rhythmic wind. But Letty ate her piece as if it were sacramental bread. She put out her hand to him, and he stroked the short, faithful fingers, and then held them close. He smiled at her; and for a moment he mused again over that starry light in her eyes. Then his lids fell, and he had a little nap, while Letty sat and dreamed back over the hours, a year and more ago, when her mother's house smelled of spices, and this cake was baked for her wedding day.

When they went home again, side by side, the fencing was all done, and David had an after-consciousness of happy playtime. He carried the basket, with his axe, and Letty, like an untired little dog, took brief excursions of discovery here and there, and came back to his side with her weedy treasures. Once —was it something in the air?—he called to her:

"Say, Letty, wa'n't it about this kind o' weather the day we were married?"

But Letty gave a little cry, and pointed out a frail white butterfly on a mullein leaf. "See there, David! how cold he looks! I'd like to take him along. He'll freeze to-night." David forgot his question, and she was glad. Some inner voice was at her heart, warning her to leave the day unspoiled. Her joy lay in remembering; it seemed a small thing to her that he should forget.

"We've had a real good time," he said, as he gave her the basket at the kitchen door. "Now, as soon as thrashin's done, we'll go to Star Pond."

After supper they covered up the squashes for fear of a frost; and then they stood for a moment in the field, and looked at the harvest moon, risen in a great effrontery of splendor.

"Letty," asked David suddenly, "should'n't you like to put on your little ring? It's right here in my pocket."

"No! no!" said Letty hastily. "I never want to set eyes on it again."

"I guess I'll get you another one 't you could wear. I looked t' other day when I went to market; but there was so many I didn't das't to make a choice unless you was with me."

Letty clung to him passionately. "Oh, David," she cried, with a break in her voice, "I don't want any rings. I want just you."

David put out one hand and softly touched the little blue kerchief about her head. "Anyway," he said, "we won't have any more secrets from one another, will we?"

Letty gave a little start, and she caught her breath before answering—

"No, we won't—not unless they're nice ones!"

New work from Old Dan Tucker.

Mr. writes that he has been doing "field work," working out such problems as "If I go 5 times in the row and 3 times on the outside, how many furrows must I plow with my wheel-hoe before my back aches a-plenty?"

Probably several of the Cadsmy boys can give their personal answer to this problem. Mr. makes an excellent suggestion when he refers to the importance of the scholars being careful to give all the conditions of a problem and no more, upon this depends the performance of the problem.

Chat.

N. Holt sends this solution for the "tangent" problem. Rule: From the square of the tangent take the square of its distance from the circle and divide this square by that distance. The quotient will be the diameter required. 40 squared equals 1,600. 16 squared equals 256. 1,600 minus 256 equals 1,344; divide this by 16 and you have 84 feet. Ans.

Answers received from A. Faul, Mr. Old Dan Tucker, Harold, N. Holt, W. P. E. and G. W. B.

News of the Week.

A "ROUND ROBIN."

Manila Correspondents Unite in a Strong Statement.

Manila, July 11.—Via Hong Kong, July 17.—The constantly increasing strictness of the censorship of press dispatches from Manila, which has prevented the cabling to the United States of anything that did not reflect official views of important events and conditions resulted in a united effort on the part of correspondents here to secure an abatement of the rigor of the censorship. The initiative in this operation was taken a month ago and resulted in the framing of a statement which was presented on Sunday, July 9, to Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces of the United tates in the Philippines with a request for permission to telegraph it to the United States. The correspondents also asked that they be allowed to cable to their respective papers all facts and the different phases of events as they transpired here. The correspondents had two long interviews with Gen. Otis in the course of which they complained that the evident purpose of the censorship was not to keep information from the enemy but to keep from the public a knowledge of the real condition of affairs here. It was also asserted by the correspondents that newspapers printed in Manila, which reach the enemy quickly, are permitted to publish statements similar to those which correspondents are forbidden to cable. It was made clear to Gen. Otis that the objection was to the system and not to the censor.

General Otis finally promised greater liberality, agreeing to pass all matter that he might consider not detrimental to the interests of the United States. Gen. Otis appointed Capt. Green, of his staff, censor.

The statements of the correspondents is as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that, owing to official dispatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these dispatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe that the dispatches incorrectly represent the existing conditions among the Philippines in respect to dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the dispatches err in the declaration that 'the situation is well in hand' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"Specifications: Prohibition of reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostrations in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation. (Signed.)

"JOHN T. McCUTCHEON,
"HARRY ARMSTRONG,
"Chicago Record.
OSCAR K. DAVIS,
"P. G. McDONNELL,
"New York Sun.
ROBERT M. COLLINS,
"JOHN P. DUNNING,
"L. JONES,
"The Associated Press.
"JOHN F. BASS,
"WILL DAY WIDDIE,
"New York Herald.
"E S. KEENE,
"Scripps-McRae League.
"RICHARD TIMLE,
"Chicago Tribune."

London, July 18.—The afternoon newspapers of this city generally, in commenting on the protest of the American correspondents in Manila, against the censorship, denounce the conduct of the American Philippines campaign as it has been managed by Secretary Alger and Major General Elwell S. Otis. The St. James Gazette says: "The great American people have been hoodwinked by its general and its administration, who have kept up a series of suppressions of the truth and suggestions of the false, of Russian ingenuity and thoroughness."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The correspondents have done their duty to the public as journalists and gentlemen should."

The Times, in its leading editorial article to-day, says:

"Alger has run the war office as a political machine. Military posts have been bestowed upon political friends without regard to fitness or the interests of the country. Dishonesty and corruption have been rampant wherever there was public money to be handled. American soldiers were killed by thousands on American soil by such agencies as embalmed beef and scandalous neglect of elementary sanitaton. As the head is, so we expect subordinates to be. They were chosen without regard to fitness, but with every regard to political service. Naturally they act as the politicians they are rather than as soldiers and administrators, which they are not. The new imperial policy of the United States is thus discredited by association with a system of more than common corruptness. McKinley for some reason or other is incapable of ridding himself of the incubus of his secretary, who evidently regarding himself as having the President in his pocket, serenely defies the public indignation that has been aroused by his mismanagement."

CAPTURED LETTER

Alone Saved American Troops From a Massacre.

San Francisco, July 14.—The officers of the Second Oregon regiment, while very guarded in their statements, admit that the condition of the American troops at Manila at the outbreak of hostilities was very critical. The capture of a letter sent from inside our lines in Manila to an emissary of Aguinaldo is probably all that saved our army from a terrible disaster and possible annihilation.

The letter was taken to General Otis who found in it the plans of a plot to open the gates of Manila, sack the city, murder the guards and allow the insurgent army to pour into the American camps and surprise the men. The United States troops were under arms all night to meet the expected attempt, but the enemy had learned of the capture of the letter and the only part of the plot that was carried out was the burning of a portion of the city of Manila.

FILIPINO JUNTA

Will Secure Quarters On a British Island Possession.

Manila, July 15.—5:15 p. m.—It is reported that the Filipino junta will be moved from Hong Kong to the island of Labuan, a British colony six miles from the northwest coast of Borneo, as the American officials have watched the members of the junta so closely at Hong Kong that the latter have found it impossible to supply the insurgents with arms.

The transport Warren sails Sunday with the Colorado regiment, Major Bradlee Strong and Major Young, of the supreme court, who is going to Utah for a vacation, on board.

Prof. Schurmann will arrive at San Francisco on board the China.

For Manila.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 17.—The movement of the First and Third battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry from Camp Meade to the Philippines, via San Francisco, over the Pennsylvania, started this morning; there were five trains, one of eighteen cars containing regimental baggage and equipment and the other four of ten and eleven cars each for the soldiers.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

Order Being Rapidly Restored In Luzon.

Washington, July 18.—The following statement was given out this afternoon at the State department:

"The State department yesterday received from the Philippine commission an important dispatch conveying these facts:

"By the co-operation of the military and the commission, municipal governments have been established in seven important towns in the provinces of Manila and Cavite. These are working admirably, and one good effect of them is that considerable numbers of the insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in, some of them with arms. The system will soon be extended to other towns which are asking for it. Continued success in this direction will mean the beginning of the end. The commssioners state that the general situation is as described in the message of Gen. Otis of the 26th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands to the south have since been opened to trade. Dispatches from Dr. Schurman on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago were to the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignty and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

"The report of Gen. Otis of the 26th of June referred to by Commissioner Denby in the above dispatch, stated that as a consequence of the rainy season little island campaigning was now possible in Luzon. We occupy, said Gen. Otis, a large portion of the Tagalog country. The lines stretch from Imus on the south, to San Fernando in the north, nearly sixty miles, and eastward, into the Laguna province. The insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which holds together is about 4,000 in Tarlac province and northern Pampanga. There are scattered forces in bands of fifty or five hundred in other portions of Luzon, in Cavite and Batangas provinces; they could possibly assemble as many as 2,000.

"They are demoralized from recent defeat. The most of the people are terrorized by the insurgent soldiers, but desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation extensively. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible, as the city population was becoming too great to be cared for. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is in aid from the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenues, is now interdicted. General Otis doubted the wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supplies or fuel and the merchants suffering losses.

"He meditated at that time the restoration of trade privileges although the insurgents might reap some benefit from it, a plan which has since been partially carried into effect. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet awaiting results in Luzon. All were anxious for trade and repeated calls for American troops received. He is giving his attention to the Jolo archipelago and the Palawan islands. General Otis speaks of the general desire of the volunteers to re-enlist. He has provided for the enlistment of the two regiments which have been authorized and has asked permission to organize a third regiment."

ENCOURAGING ADVICES

Received by the President From the Philippines.

Manila, July 18, 5:50 p. m.—The natives of the provinces of Albay, South Camarines and North Camarines are endeavoring to throw off the domination of the Tagals. It is reported that these has been fighting between the people of the provinces named and small bands of Tagals who were quartered upon them, running the local governments, and that the people in question are calling to declare allegiance to the United States when troops are sent to protect them.

Washington, July 18.—The advices which the President received from Manila and which have given so much comfort and encouragement to the members of the cabinet to whom they were communicated had a bearing rather on the political than on the military situation, although there is naturally a very direct connection between the two at this time. The commission, or at least so much of it as remains at Manila since the departure of President Schurman and Admiral Dewey, has been unrelaxing in the effort to restore the confidence of the natives and aid military operations by inducing defections among Aguinaldo's followers. Some progress has been made, more, it is said, than the public is acquainted with, for not only have the United States authorities been able to secure the unqualified adhesion of the natives of the more important islands outside Luzon in the Philippine groupe, but even in that island they have steadily encroached upon what was regarded as purely insurgent territory, and are arranging for the establishment of full civil government in some of the provinces of the island wherein Aguinaldo has heretofore been strongest. Because this is to be accomplished by peaceful means and with the full assent of the inhabitants of the provinces the administration naturally felt that it had cause for gratification.

LIKES THE DEMOCRATS.

Aguinaldo Has Kind Words for That Party.

Manila, July 12, 7:45 p. m.—A copy of the Independencia has reached Manila containing the speech which Aguinaldo made during the recent celebration at Tarlac on the anniversary of Filipino independence. In substance, it is as follows:

"Filipina, delicate flower of the east, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast dared to brave a great and powerful nation, such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply we will be slaves to none, nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words. Let us continue to defend our fatherland until independence is assured, for this is justice. We shall see, at last, that the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side. The doctrine of the great Monroe, that America is for Americans, is not forgotten. Just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos. Some states of the American union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the Democratic party convinced that both victors and vanquished will lose precious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos. These facts prove that they wished to try us, to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, which signifies courage, heroism and martyrdom.

"Therefore, we should not resent this struggle with the Americans. In spite of their expressed desire to dominate the Philippines, well convinced are they that we fight with justice and right on our side, and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth. We have never concealed our aspirations; that we aspire but to independence. We will struggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrow of the power of Spain. We might well accept this autonomy which America offers, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence, and if we are to accept it only to later overthrow by force of arms the sovereignty of America? As I believe it is the intention of autonomists to make use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such a procedure. We do not wish to be traitors afterwards. We wish to show our character of frankness and sincerity, and nothing more. Let us avoid the example of those natives who having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to enable them to make their own work surer, once everything was prepared. History has given us an example of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea, which is only the legitimate and noble aspirations of a people which is desirous, at all cost, to preserve its national honor spotless and as pure as a crystal. Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those who are so, are, in the eyes of the people, but time-servers, fearful of losing their rights, threatened by risks of war.

"Filipinos, let us be constant; let us strengthen the bond of our union."

Aguinaldo closed by calling for cheers for independence and union.

NAPIDAN SHELLED THEM.

Laguna De Bay Lake is Constantly Patrolled by Our Forces.

Manila, July 13.—12:30 p. m.—Lake Laguna de Bay is being patrolled by three troops of the Fourth cavalry under Captain McGraw and the army gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieut. Larsen. The force makes its headquarters on an island, living on cascoes, in which the men are towed about to make unexpected visits to towns where there are small forces of insurgents, for the purpose of keeping the rebels moving. On Tuesday the troops had an engagement at Manititupa on the south shore of the lake. They found 500 insurgents there, entrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels and a party of American troops numbering 135 landed and drove them by a sharp running fire to the hills where they were too strongly entrenched for the small force to attack them.

Two of the cavalrymen were wounded and the bodies of ten insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy's loss is 35.

STORMS IN LUZON.

Cyclonic Disturbances impede Business, Says Otis.

Washington, July 18.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, July 18.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Continued heavy rain, cyclonic storms, impede business in harbor; Colorados sailed transport Warren yesterday; Privates Horne and Wilder, G company, left sick. In addition 180 discharged men various organizations took passage. Californians on Sherman arrived from Negros; vessel must be coaled; await subsidence of typhoon now prevailing.

(Signed) OTIS.

TOM JOHNSON QUITS.

Gives It Up as a Hard Job and Will Watch for Another Chance.

Detroit, Mich., July 17.—It is reasonably safe to say that the Pingree-Johnson street railway deal is all off for the present, although according to the best diagnosis of the case that can be made the emphasis should be on the words "for the present."

Tom L. Johnson has left the city, negotiations having been abruptly broken off between the Metropolitan Railway company and the Detroit Municipal Railway company. Before he left the city Saturday afternoon Johnson handed the governor the following letter:

Hon. H. S. Pingree, President Detroit Municipal Railway, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir—We are satisfied that it is not feasible to consummate, under existing conditions, the plan of transferring the street railway properties to your company. We must face squarely the proposition which the opponents of the plan put forward, that our franchises are running out, and that when they do expire, we shall have an expensive plant on our hands which the opponents of the plan say they can compel us to sell at a ruinous sacrifice unless we are willing to accept a new franchise on their terms.

We must so manage the railways in the meantime as, if possible, to prevent the loss so threatened. Low fares and short franchises are incompatible if railways are to be run for profit as a private enterprise; as truly so as low rents and a short term lease would be if a great building like the Majestic were put up by a tenant on leased land.

In bringing our negotiations to an end, we thank you heartily for the courtesy and fairness which you have shown to us throughout.

Yours very truly,
METROPOLITAN RAILWAY CO.
By BERNARD CLARK,
President.

Detroit, July 15.

Supposedly, the issuance of the letter was agreed upon between the governor and Johnson before it was written. Before Johnson stepped aboard his train to leave the city Gov. Pingree's private secretary, Ralph Stone, was giving out duplicate copies of the letter to the reporters.

But if the opponents of the street railway deal imagine that the governor is going to lie down now, they are reckoning without their host, unless all the signs fail.

"I haven't made any public announcement yet that I was going to quit," is the way the governor put it when asked the question.

"Haven't heard me say anything about quitting, have you?" said Charles Flowers.

"Why this is almost too easy to be called a real bona fide fight," said Robert Oakman.

"Are you going to run for mayor, now?" was the straight question that was put to the governor. He dodged it at first by saying that he did not know and by branching off to other topics, but he finally said:

"I never was a candidate yet unless the people wanted me to be a candidate. That isn't my style or record. When the people want me to run will be time enough for me to decide whether I shall be a candidate or not."

Which, being interpretted in the light of the other utterances of the governor and the push, is taken to mean that at the proper time they will jump into this fall's campaign, work up a big sentiment for "Pingree and 3-cent fares," attempt to nominate him for mayor, with a running team of kindred candidates, and then, having secured control of the council and the vetoing power, put through whatever ordinances they want in order to accomplish their scheme. From more than one reliable source it is known that that is the program.

Tom L. Johnson, the representative of the owners of the railways, is expected to return to the city Tuesday noon, and the session of the common council Tuesday night is expected to develop a new move to pass the ordinances which will enable the private corporations headed by Governor Pingree to begin to operate the lines for the city.

It has been stated that the present 3-cent cash rate of fare will soon be changed to a 5-cent cash fare, in order to show the people what the railway owners can do under their franchise if they choose. Governor Pingree and the local managers of the railways will not commit themselves on this point.

Detectives are still looking after the alleged charges of bribery of the city fathers, but refuse to make public anything they have found out.

ADVANCED WAGES.

Over Thirty Thousand Get Fifteen Per Cent Increase.

Chicago, July 14.—The officers of the American Tin Plate Company and the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who have been in daily conference for the past two weeks over the question of wages of tin workers employed by the American Tin Plate Company, have agreed on a scale. The scale grants a straight increase of 15 per cent, and takes effect July 1. The wage list as adopted, is to be the minimum scale for the year ending June 30, 1900. Over 30,000 tin plate workers are benefited by the increase.

CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

Answers Will Throw Light On Trust Operations.

Chicago, July 17.—The general committee on arrangements for the conference on combinations and trusts called by the Civic Federation of Chicago, has mailed circular letters to 450 trusts and combinations throughout the country, asking 26 questions, such as the number of organizations included in the consolidation, the number yet outside the original capital of the various concerns now merged and the present capital employed by the combination, and the effect on prices of products, the effect on labor as to displacement and rate of wages.

The question addressed to the 500 National and local traveling men's organizations throughout the country are as follows:

How many commercial travelers in your immediate vicinity have lost their positions owing to the trust consolidations?

How many of those discharged belong to your local organizations?

What effect have these combinations had regarding the salaries of commercial travelers retained in their employ?

Estimate the number of commercial travelers residing in your locality.

What is your opinion of trusts and industrial combinations and what is the general sentiment expressed regarding them?

The six questions addressed to the wholesale dealers are as follows:

Are any or all the articles in which you deal manufactured by a "trust" or combination?

If any, please state what.

To what extent are you able to buy these goods from sources outside of the combination?

What has been the course of prices since the combination on the goods you sell?

Please give as full statistics of prices before and after combination as you can, to support your statement.

To what extent do you ascribe the changes which have occurred to the fact of combination and to what extent are they due to other causes?

Give any figures that you can of increase and decrease in supply and demand in support of your views.

What is your opinion of the general effect of the combinations in your line on (a) the trade, the distributor, and (b) the public, the consumer?

THE ADMIRAL'S TRIP.

Dewey Anxious to Reach His Own Country.

New York, July 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Port Said says: The United States cruiser Olympia, arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Admiral Dewey, who is looking very well and hearty, has been reluctantly obliged to decline the invitation of Minister Straus at Constantinople, to stay with him on the Bosphorus, as he is anxious to get to New York as soon as possible. He has decided to proceed in the Olympia to Trieste, where he will make a short stay for a change of air, proceeding thence to America.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Long has received the following cable message from Admiral Dewey:

Port Said, July 14.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Olympia involuntarily quarantined. As soon as coaled, proceed Trieste for pratique and recuperation, officers and men.

(Signed) DEWEY.

Inasmuch as he is silent on the subject it is assumed thant no change has occurred in the health of Admiral Dewey and his men since their departure from Hong Kong when all were reported well. It is said at the navy department that the admiral's reference to "pratique," means simply that he is going to Trieste to get a clean bill of health that will enable him to continue his voyage through the Mediterranean without delays from the health authorities at the various points.

New York, July 18.—A despatch to the World from Trieste, Austria, says:

Admiral Dewey has accepted the banquet offered him on his arrival here by United States Minister Harris, who has invited all the American consuls and vice consuls in Austria and Hungary with their wives, to meet him.

The admiral wires that he has quarantined his flagship since she left Colombo Ceylon and has had no communication with shore; he can land with a clean bill of health immediately on arrival. Special permits have been obtained from Vienna to enable the cruiser to enter this port owing to a regulation affecting warships.

IMMIGRATION.

Tide of Foreigners Greater Than for Many Years.

Washington, July 12.—The stream of immigration to the United States during the fiscal year just closed was larger than during any corresponding period since 1886, and was almost 100,000 more than during 1898. Commissioner of Immigration T. V. Powderly has just concluded the compilation of returns from the various ports of the country, giving the number of aliens who landed there during the last twelve months. The total was 314,611, as compared with 229,299 for 1898, 230,832 for 1897, 343,267 for 1896, 258,536 for 1895 and 285,631 for 1894. The immigration for each month of the last year was as follows:

July	17,114
August	16,779
September	25,330
October	25,459
November	22,718
December	17,833
January	10,683
February	14,478
March	29,700
April	40,278
May	54,151
June	40,033

The immigration for the last two months has been remarkably heavy, averaging nearly 600,000 a year, and if this record should be kept up during the rest of the fiscal year, the complete figures for 1900 promise to be higher than at any previous time during the preceding ten years. The officers of the immigration bureau have several reasons to offer for this renewed rush of foreigners to our shores. The victorious and brilliant war against Spain served to attract favorable notice to the United States throughout Europe and directed many persons to this country. The improved business conditions here have also been the cause of many seeking homes in this land.

Commissioner Powderly does not believe that existing laws are rigid enough, and wants them amended so that his agents may have authority to make as careful a scrutiny of every immigrant as is ordered in the enlistments of recruits for army or navy.

FOR CHINESE ROADS.

Baldwins Receive Orders for Thirteen Locomotives.

Philadelphia, July 15.—The Baldwin Locomotive works have received an order for thirteen consolidation engines from the state railways of Finland. These locomotives are to be ready for delivery by January 1, 1900.

The steamship Puritan is taking on forty engines for the Chinese and Eastern railway, and 31 more are to be built and ready for shipment by the beginning of next year. The ten locomotives for the French state railway, first American engines ever exported to France, are being loaded on the steamship Panama, which leaves for Bordeaux in a few days. The second lot of ten engines for the Midland railway of England will leave New York in a few days on the steamship Creig Earn and twenty more will be shipped about July 24 on the steamship Uplands for the Moscow, Keiv and Voronej railway.

NEWS FROM CUBA.

BROOKE'S HEADQUARTERS.

Palace In Which Blanco Fulminated and Eulalia Slept.

Havana, July 14.—The long projected move of the government headquarters from El Vedado to this palace commenced yesterday. General Brooke and his family reached the palace last evening the residence of the former governors general of Spain made famous in the history of Cuba by Weyler, Campos, Blanco and a host of others. The building has been more or less modernized every decade. The renovators have gone carefully over the furniture, which is of the finest woods the islands produces, mahogany, cedar and rosewood; have regilded the mirrors, added artistic decorations and applied fresh paint everywhere. The old structure now looks new. The statue of Columbus in the courtyard, carved out of the finest marble and now more than 200 years old, has been carefully washed. This work was only finished yesterday. One of the most interesting relics in the palace is the bed upon which the Princess Eulalia slept during her visit to the Western hemisphere in the Columbian exposition year.

GENERAL W. S. TAYLOR.
Nominated To-day for Governor by Republicans of Kentucky.

The old headquarters at El Vedado are now practically abandoned so far as public business is concerned. General Chaffee, the governor general's chief of staff, and Adjutant General Richards have left. The clerks and orderlies who were engaged in preparing the desks for removal remained until evening.

General Brooke has given the municipalities that were partially destroyed by the war complete liberty to use such funds as are obtainable in necessary works of reconstruction.

STRICT QUARANTINE.

It Proves Effective In Suppressing Yellow Fever.

Santiago, de Cuba, July 15.—The strict enforcement of Gen. Wood's quarantine and sanitary order seems to be repressing the yellow fever outbreak. One death and three new cases were reported yesterday, but there have been no new cases among the United States troops.

Many American and Jamaican vagrants have been arrested and taken to the detention camp.

Dr. Childs, an American physician, was arrested, subjected to the fumigation process, and locked up for concealing a case of the fever at his own residence. The patient, an English employe of the North American Trust Co., died to-day.

The troops at Songo and headquarters at Cristo are comfortable and generally in good health.

The weather is extremely hot and dry but the city is in good sanitary condition.

THE EARLY RAINS.

They Prove of Great Benefit to the Crops.

Havana, July 13.—The weather report of the past week shows rain was general throughout the western part of the island, proving of incalculable benefit, particularly in Pinar Del Rio, owing to the fact that in the province mentioned the drought was unusually severe. From Santa Clara eastward there has been no rain and the crops, consequently are retarded. The sugar cane, particularly, is suffering from lack of moisture. The prospects are that there will be an unusually large acreage of sugar cane in the winter crop. The need of oxen is felt in several localities.

ANARCHY WOULD FOLLOW

If the United States Would Withdraw From Cuba.

Washington, July 12.—Brigadier General Rosser, who has just reached Washington from Cuba, called at the White House to-day. General Rosser has been mustered out, and is on his way home to Virginia. When asked about Cuban affairs he said:

"Many things are moving along smoothly, but there is almost universal complaint about the enforcement of tariff rules and laws at Havana. The trouble, of course, is that military men have not been trained in these matters. The different officials fix different duties on goods."

When asked about the sentiment for annexation General Rosser said: "No man on the island with a dollar's worth of property ever wants to see the United States flag pulled down. They know it means anarchy, chaos and oppression."

A SPANISH RELIC.

Brooke Abolishes the Incommunicado System In Havana.

Havana, July 13.—Governor General Brooke has signed the decree doing away entirely with the incommunicado system. Many Cuban lawyers here opposed this step, but the majority of thinking people applaud it. The local press generally commends the decree, insisting that it was a step necessary to the establishment of justice. Formerly prisoners were not allowed to see witnesses, counsel or any one else, except the judge in a single instance, until after the primary examination. The accuser, not having to face the accused, trumped up charges and frequently caused the condemnation of prisoners who were actually ignorant of the grounds on which they were sentenced.

THE AGE LIMIT.

Time for General Shafter's Retirement Approaching.

San Francisco, July 14.—Major Gen. Shafter will have reached the age limit in about three months and it is said his friends are working quietly, but none the less energetically to secure his retention in the service a few years longer. The friends of Gen. Shafter argue that since the department of the Pacific has become so important by reason of the acquisition of the Philippines, it is inadvisable to make a change in its commander just at this time. It is rumored that Brigadier General Merriam, at present in command of the department of the Columbia, is likely to succeed Shafter in the event of his retirement.

TAYLOR FOR GOVERNOR.

Republicans of Kentucky Name a Sure Winner.

Lexington, Ky., July 13.—Attorney General W. S. Taylor was nominated for governor by acclamation to-day by the Republican state convention. Immediately after the adoption of the state platform Capt. S. H. Stone and Judge Clifton J. Pratt, Taylor's chief rivals for the nomination, made their way to the speaker's platform, and in stirring speeches withdrew from the race in favor of the attorney general. Within five minutes the long and stubborn fight for the place at the head of the ticket ended in a whirl of enthusiasm, and Taylor's nomination was made unanimous.

The platform pledges the party to the enactment and enforcement of anti-trust legislation; congratulates the party that it is the author of the present national anti-trust law; indorses the administration of President McKinley and congratulates the people upon the return of prosperity consequent declares confidence in the President's policy for the restoration of order and the establishment of good government in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines; commends the President's order modifying the application of civil service rules, and denounces the Goebel election law, the McCord railway law and other Democratic measures passed over the governor's veto. The administration of Governor Bradley is warmly commended.

John Marshall, of Louisville, was nominated for lieutenant governor without the formality of a ballot.

Before the call of districts for the nomination for governor, Capt. S. H. Stone took the platform and created a most exciting scene by withdrawing his name and presenting the name of Hon. W. S. Taylor. Then Judge Clifton J. Pratt, the other candidate for governor, followed Stone in another stirring speech of withdrawal and seconded the nomination of Taylor, which was at once made unanimous amid a wild demonstration.

When General Taylor was escorted to the hall there was another demonstration. He addressed the convention, accepting the nomination.

Caleb Powers, of Knox county, was nominated for secretary of state.

Judge Clifton J. Pratt, who had been a candidate for governor, was nominated for attorney general.

The first clash of the convention came in the nomination for attorney general. Judge Clifton J. Pratt's name was greeted with a roar of applause and a dozen seconding speeches from colored men, but J. W. Yerkes developed a good following when he presented the name of W. R. Ramsey, of London. The prospects were good for a hot fight but a stampede for Pratt was started by the withdrawal, in his favor, of several of the candidates and he was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being, Pratt 1,-119½; Ramsey, 395½.

SENATOR GALLINGER TRIED.

Circular Sprung by a Federal Officeholder.

Concord, N. H., July 12.—The hearing in connection with charges of violating civil service laws against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, preferred by former Governor Charles A. Busiel, was continued today. Only two witnesses had responded to the invitation of the commissioners to be present at to-day's session. They were Postmasters Henry Robinson, of Concord, and H. A. Spaulding, of Nashua. Their testimony was to the effect that campaign circulars asking for assessments for campaign purposes had been sent out, as alleged, in the charges.

Before any witnesses were heard, Senator Gallinger asked permission to make a personal statement in which he called attention to alleged untruthful statements made in the editorials of a Concord paper and in despatches from Concord to a New York paper. Following this the witnesses were called. Postmaster Robison stated that he received one of the assessment circulars. He was asked if he had the circular in his possession, and, replying that he had, produced it and gave it to the commissioners, who filed it away. This incident caused considerable surprise.

Postmaster Spalding was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1896. He stated that he received one of the circulars on which the charges in this case are based, but that he did not contribute. When chairman of the state committee he said, he personally signed the assessment circulars which were sent out, but none were sent to federal office holders except to senators, congressmen and judges of the federal courts.

No other witnesses being available, the hearing at this point took a recess.

Concord, N. H., July 13.—The hearing before the United States civil service commission on charge of violation of law on political assessments by United States Senator Gallinger, is practically concluded. The final session proved most sensational. Not only did Senator Gallinger accuse his colleague, Senator Chandler, of speaking an untruth, but he offered to back up his statement outside the committee room. Previous to this incident Senator Chandler became involved in a warm dispute with Chairman Marks Brewer, of the commission, and not only accused him of partiality but threatened to ask for his removal.

It is the impression that no further evidence will be taken. The commission has already received a communication from Mr. Thayer in which he stated that he prepared the circular on his own responsibility but that Senator Gallinger knew of its being sent to federal officeholders.

The hearings have been marked by bitterness on the part of the senators towards each other.

Baptist Young People.

Richmond, Va., July 15.—Interesting devotional exercises and conferences were held this morning at the various churches by the Young People's Baptist union. At 10:45 the regular sessions of the convention were resumed at the auditorium, when topical addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Everts, of St. Paul, Minn., and Prof. E. M. Kenstead, of Arcadia University, Nova Scotia.

TO DEFEAT HOAR.

Massachusetts Republicans Are Tired of Him.

Boston, Mass., July 17.—Senator George F. Hoar cannot go back to the senate if the plans of the present Republican leaders are carried out, because of his anti-imperialistic sentiments. The candidates for the United States senate in the Republican party are many, and in opposition to Senator Hoar are mentioned the names of ex-Governor Long, Governor Wolcott, the Hon. William H. Haile, Congressman Moody and Gen. Draper.

Senator Hoar will no doubt be a candidate for re-election, but many Republicans would like very much to accomplish his defeat because of his speech in opposition to the Paris treaty. The Republican state organization, which did not want McKinley, is now strongly in his favor. The same organization is strongly opposed to the return of Senator Hoar, and it is proposed to have a candidate equal to the occasion, whether he represents McKinley or not, but at all events he is expected to be favorable to the junior senator, who is now in London.

NEW JAPAN.

Foreigners May Operate In Interior of the Country.

Washington, July 17.—A new treaty between the United States and Japan goes into effect to-day, at which time new treaties between Japan and nearly all the countries of Europe and some of the South American republics also go into effect.

The treaty with this country was made November 22, 1894 in Washington between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurano. The provisions were so far-reaching that it was determined the treaty should not go into operation until July 17, 1899.

Mr. Jutaro Komura, the present Japanese minister, was seen at the legation Saturday, and gave an interesting outline of the more important features of this arrangement. He said:

"The 17th of July marks the turning point in the diplomatic history, not only of Japan, but of the Oriental countries in general. It will be the first instance in which the western powers have recognized the full sovereignty of an Oriental state.

"The countries with which Japan has made new treaties are the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland and Peru. All of these go into effect to-day, except those with France and Austria, which are deferred until August 4. With most of these countries Japan had treaty relations before, but they were crude and unsatisfactory.

"To understand the change it is necessary to look at the system under the old treaties. This was essentially based on two principles.

"First, that foreign residents in Japan shall enjoy the privilege of extra-territoriality, that they should be amenable to the laws and jurisdiction; and, second, that foreign residents in Japan shall be confined to certain ports, outside of which foreigners could not reside, own property or engage in trade. The result was in effect about fifteen or sixteen systems of courts in Japan for the purpose of trying foreigners who commit offenses in Japan. Furthermore, most of powers claimed that Japanese laws were not binding upon foreigners.

"One of the bad effects of this system was that foreign residents had entire immunity from taxation while the Japanese paid all the taxes. All this now disappears, and foreigners have the same privileges as well as the same obligations as Japanese citizens, no more and no less. The first step in the new system is to put an end to the old fiction of extra territoriality, by which foreign citizens were judged by different standards from Japanese.

"The second essential thing is the opening of the entire interior of Japan to foreign residents and trade. Until now there have been only five treaty ports, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Kobe, Hakodate and Niigata. In these places foreigners had been able to live, purchase property and to trade, but outside of these they could not even travel without a special permit. These five places are an insignificant part of Japan. Henceforth the entire interior of the empire with its populous cities and inviting fields of industry, si rhtown open to foreigners. They may live anywhere, engage in any kind of business, and will be assured of the same protection to life and property that is given to the Japanese."

THE PARIS FLOATED.

Brought to Falmouth Harbor, Where She Now Lies.

Will Be Towed to Falmouth This Evening.

London, July 12.—The situation of the American line steamer Paris this morning is most favorable. She is fully afloat, clear of the rocks, and was securely anchored during the night in a small creek near the spot where she struck. Divers are now patching the holes.

London, July 12.—The Salvage Association says no specific sum has been agreed upon for the salvage of the American line steamer Paris, but that the wrecking companies will receive a stipulated percentage of the value of the steamer when placed in drydock, the underwriters, of course, paying the bill.

Falmouth, July 13.—On entering the tidal harbor to-day the steamer Paris, recently aground on the Manacles, under the influence of the wind and tide became temporarily unmanageable. Her stern swung round and struck the end of a wooden pier upon which a large crowd of people had assembled. The pier shook from end to end, the spectators became panic-stricken and made an ugly rush to escape. Ultimately, control of the ship was regained and she was safely anchored.

Superintendent Aisbett, of the wrecking companies, gave a representative of the Associated Press to-day a contribution of a startling nature, to the controversy as to the cause of wrecks on the Manacles. He said:

"In bringing the Paris to Falmouth, she narrowly escaped a big manacle rock. It was ebb tide, with a northerly wind blowing, which would naturally take the vessel south, but we found her getting nearer and nearer the Manacles, until within 400 yards of them, whereas we ought to have been a mile to the southward. Things looked queer for a time, but we altered our tactics and cleared the rock.

"From what I have seen during the past six weeks, I am confident that some mysterious current draws the vessels towards the rocks. While working on the Paris, we warned numberless vessels of the danger they were in."

FRANCHISE BILL.

Kruger Says Milner's Proposition is Too Wide.

Pretoria, July 18.—The Volksraad resumed discussion of the franchise bill at its session to-day. The trend of the debate favored seven years' retrospective and prospective franchise.

Replying to a question, President Kruger reviewed the Bloemfonteien conference, and said that the proposals of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa, were too wide, but that alteration from nine to seven years was only a slight difference and for reasons of honesty and righteousness he (President Kruger) recommended the alteration, which would meet the English objections. The country, he added, would not be endangered thereby, but would gain the applause of the world.

London, July 18.—Considerable importance attached to to-day's cabinet meeting, as it is understood that the colonial office late last night issued to the ministers an important communication relative to South Africa. The general trend of the news from that country points to a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties there.

GERMAN COLORS

Torn From Flagstaff In Honolulu On the Fourth.

Honolulu, July 7.—(Via Victoria, B. C., July 14.)—There was a flag incident here on the Fourth of July which promises to be made an international episode. Carl Klemme, the proprietor of the Orpheum Hotel, gayly decorated his building in American colors, hoisted the American flag over it, and under the American flag the German flag. Later, a friend of his wanted to use an American flag, and Klemme good naturedly loaned him his, leaving the German flag floating alone from the flagstaff.

J. H. West saw it, and ordered Klemme to haul it down. There had been ill-will between the two men before, and Klemme refused to take orders from his enemy. West thereupon gathered a lot of soldiers from the transport Sheridan, and showed them the German flag floating on the Fourth of July in American territory. The soldiers at once proceeded to the roof, tore down the German flag and destroyed it, and put into its place some red, white and blue bunting torn from the other decorations of the building. West was to-day fined $100 in the police court for malicious mischief, and the German consul general will make a report of the matter to his government.

TRANSVAAL MATTERS.

Chamberlain Denies Any Dispatch Was Sent as Reported.

London, July 14.—The Digger News, the Boer organ in London, has received the following despatch from Johannesburg, dated July 14:

"A cable despatch from the British government has been received by the Transvaal government conveying a cordial message

WASHINGTON.

JUNE'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Reduction Was Chiefly In the Price of Wheat.

Washington, July 14.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States shows that during June the imports of merchandise into the United States amounted to $61,686,208, of which $25,881,331 was free of duty. For the year the total imports of merchandise amounted to $697,077,388, of which over $300,000,000 was free of duty. The exports of domestic merchandise during June aggregated $94,828,732, a gain of about $2,000,000. For the year the exports amounted to $1,227,433,425, a decrease from last year of $4,038,905.

The gold imports during June amounted to $3,105,686, a decrease of about $225,000 as compared with June, 1898. For the year exports amounted to $20,908,327, against $375,529 for June, 1898. For the year the imports of gold amounted to $88,954,603, and the exports to $37,522,086.

The silver imports during June amounted to $1,917,215, and the exports to $3,843,099.

The chief reduction in the value of exports during the year is in grain, of which the supply abroad in 1898 was unusually short. The average price per bushel of wheat exported in the fiscal year 1898, was 98.44 cents against an average of 74.77 cents in the fiscal year just ended. The reduction in exportation of grains is chiefly in price, the quantity of wheat exported being only about 10,000,000 bushels less than that of last year. Indeed the reduction in wheat exports is more than offset by the increase of exports of flour, of which the exports of 1899 are about 3,000,000 barrels in excess of those of last year, this increase more than equalling the reduction in the quantity of wheat exported.

Corn shows a considerable reduction in quantity of exports, the number of bushels for 1899 being about 34,000,000 below that of 1898, when our corn exports were large because of the shortage in other breadstuffs abroad. There has also been a reduction of about $20,000,000 in value of exports of cotton, also due largely to the reduction in price. The decrease in value of exports of breadstuffs and cotton is nearly made up by the increased exports of manufactures, which seem likely to amount to $335,000,000 in the fiscal year 1899, as against $290,697,654 in 1898, an increase of about $45,000,000.

TEMPERANCE DELEGATION

Registers a Protest Against Attorney General's Decision.

Washington, July 12.—A delegation headed by Joshua A. Bailey, of Philadelphia, representing the National Temperance society and other kindred organizations, called upon President McKinley yesterday afternoon to ask his consideration of some points which it was desired to present in regard to the interpretation given by the tattorney general with reference to the 17th section of the recent act of congress entitled: "An act to increase the efficiency of the army of the United States, and for other purposes."

The delegation wished to record its dissent from the opinion of the attorney general in interpreting the act referred to, and presented a legal opinion on the subject prepared by Col. Eli Ritter, of Indianapolis. Mr. Bailey also read a paper signed by many well-known representatives of the National Temperance society, which embodied the views of the delegation and embraced the points upon which they dissented from the interpretation given the act by the attorney general. It contends that congress sought to accomplish the total abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor in the army.

The interpretation of the attorney general, which was to the effect that the act was prohibitive only as to the sale of liquor in the canteen by officers and men, the paper declares, was a matter of amazement to the people of the whole country interested in the subject, and no class of persons, it is asserted, was more surprised than the members of congress present during the enactment of the legislation. The paper declares that agitation upon this subject will not subside, and the President is asked to give a rehearing upon the construction and interpretation of the law.

The members of the delegation, after their call, reported the President as saying he would look into the matter personally, and if the opinion of the attorney general was found to be correct, it should stand; but he added that all men were fallible, and that if the attorney general had made a mistake, he had no doubt he (Griggs) would be ready to rectify it—that he was an able lawyer and a man honest and courageous.

OUR PRECIOUS STONES.

Increase In Output of Sapphire Mines Notable.

Washington, July 14.—Dr. W. T. Day, chief mineralogist of the geological survey, has received from George F. Kunz, the survey's gem expert the annual summary of the gem industry in the United States. There has been an unprecedented increase in the importation of cut diamonds and a great revival in business in precious stones of all sorts. There were no native diamond finds recorded for this country, but the importation of uncut diamonds increased greatly and there was a corresponding development in diamond cutting in the United States.

One of the most important domestic developments was the finding of rock crystals at Mokeiumne Hill, California, of such size and purity as to almost rival taose of Japan. These crystals have been cut up to a diameter of seven inches, a remarkable size for that class of work. The crystals are used in ornamental work and for a fine grade of optical lenses.

There has been a decided increase in the output of the sapphire mines of Fergus county, Montana. Fine blue gems up to two carats have been found. In the same locality new fields have been opened, and beautiful stones of a wide range of color produced.

The turquoise mines of New Mexico have continued their development and new fields have been opened in Nevada. The production of turquoise fell off slightly between '97 and '98, but promises to more than recover this year.

There have been finds of magnificent green tourmaline at Paris Hill, Maine, and Hadden's Neck, Conn.

The total value of the gem output of the United States for 1898, covering 40 varieties, was $160,920. Among the most important were sapphire, $55,000, quartz crystal, $17,000, and turquoise, $50,000.

AMERICAN MEAT.

Belgium Has Taken Favorable Action Concerning It.

Washington, July 12.—Acting Secretary Brigham, of the agricultural department, had a conference with the President this morning. Both the agricultural and state departments have received information that Belgium has removed some of the restrictions as to the importation of American beef cattle and beef. The agricultural department has been informed that Germany, upon learning of Belgium's action, immediately issued a decree unfavorable to beef products in Belgium, thereby preventing American beef from reaching Germany by re-shipment from Belgium. Secretary Hay said this morning that the state department had not yet received advices as to Germany having taken the action charged.

HIS WESTERN TRIP.

President Will Visit St. Paul In October Probably.

Washington, July 12.—The President has decided to postpone his trip to St. Paul until October, if Mrs. McKinley's health will not permit him to go earlier, and he does not desire to go without her.

In October he has made a positive engagement to attend the Chicago celebration, and if his St. Paul trip is postponed until that time, he will extend his journey from Chicago to the Twin Cities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

IN A POTTER'S FIELD

Lie the Bones of the Famous John Paul Jones.

Washington, July 12.—Inquiry was recently made at the State department in regard to the grave of John Paul Jones, the great naval hero of Revolutionary days, who died in Paris, July 18, 1782. He was buried there with the highest honors by the French government but it appears that the present location of his grave is not known. The secretary of state recently addressed a letter to Mr. Henry Vignaud, of the United States embassy in Paris, asking whether the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris is known and marked. He has received a reply from Mr. Vignaud saying that although he has made earnest and frequent inquiries of the city authorities in regard to the matter, he has been unable to discover the whereabouts of the grave. One thing established by his inquiries, however, he says, is that John Paul Jones was not buried in the cemetery where the remains of Lafayette lie, as has been supposed by some people.

In another quarter, it is intimated that owing to a custom prevailing in Paris, that the remains of John Paul Jones were deposited in a rented grave for a term of years and that upon the expiration of the lease, a great many years ago, the bones of this distinguished American were thrown into the potter's field.

WILL NOT PAY.

Government Holds Itself Not Liable for Damages.

Washington, July 12.—The secretary of state has sent Ambassador Cambon, of France, an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Ivan Favre, for $10,000 damages attending the capture of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez on which she was a passenger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The secretary reviews the facts in detail, and states in conclusion that the government is not liable on this claim. The answer is likely to establish a precedent on a large number of similar claims.

Miss Favre's claim recited that she had suffered from an attack of fever while at Charleston, and the damages were for this and the indignities of detention.

NO STEP TAKEN.

Guatemalan Affairs the Object of Strict Attention.

Washington, July 15.—Neither the British nor German embassies here have received a word concerning Guatemalan affairs, and the reported purpose of a united movement by these countries to exert force, if need be, to compel Guatemala to observe her obligations to foreign bondholders. There is the same lack of official confirmation of the report that the German cruiser Geier had been ordered to proceed to Guatemala. In the absence of any instructions to the foreign representatives here, there has been no step up to the present time toward cooperation with the United States authorities as to Guatemala. Mr. Hunter, our minister to Guatemala, has been instructed to keep a close watch on American interests there.

TREATIES SIGNED.

Reciprocal Trade Relations With West Indies Established.

Washington, July 18.—Special plenipotentiary Kasson for the United States, and Secretary and Charge Tower for Great Britain, to-day signed at the state department the reciprocity treaties made under the terms of section 4 of the Dingley tariff act with Bermuda and the other British West Indian colonies. The treaties were concluded some weeks ago and sent to the British foreign office and to the colonies for approval. The approval having been given formal signature to the several instruments occurred to-day.

GENERAL H. G. OTIS

Don't Like Some Features of Reciprocity Treaty.

Washington, July 15.—General Harrison Gray Otis, who has been in New York for some days on private business, returned here to-day to protest against certain features of the reciprocity agreement, tentatively negotiated with Jamaica. The California citrous fruit growers believe that the free entry of oranges, lemons, etc., from Jamaica would injuriously effect their interests and it was in their benefit that Gen. Otis to-day saw the President and secretary of state.

IN THREE DAYS.

Total of 1,512 Men Enlist for the New Regiments.

Washington, July 15.—The reports from the recruiting stations show that 388 men were enlisted yesterday for the new regiments, making a total of 1,512 for the ten regiments. So far Colonel Seltus' regiment, the Thirty-first, at Fort Thomas, Ky., leads with 322; Colonel Bell's Twenty-seventh, at Camp Meade, coming next with 293, and Colonel Rice's Twenty-sixth, at Plattsburg, N. Y., with 251.

DEWEY'S MEDAL.

The Navy Department Has Forwarded It to Him.

Washington, July 12.—The navy department has dispatched to Admiral Dewey the medal awarded to him by act of congress to commemorate the battle of Manila Bay. The admiral's medal is identical with those sent to each man in the fleet, with the exception of his own name engraved on the edge.

METAL FROM THE MAINE.

Metal is Wanted to Cast a Great Bell.

Washington, July 14.—The secretary of the navy has received a request from an American citizen who is building a chapel in Mexico, for 100 pounds of metal from the battleship Maine with which to cast a bell for the chapel. The request will be granted if found to be expedient.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

John Davis and Wife Start On an Automobile.

New York, July 13.—John D. Davis and his wife, Louise Hitchcock Davis, at 11 o'clock to-day started for a trip to San Francisco on a gasoline automobile. The trip will be the longest, if completed, ever made by an automobile.

The automobile is a handsome contrivance, built compactly and with the purpose in view of traveling over rough roads. It resembles a road phaeton. The wheels are of the bicycle type with steel spokes and pneumatic tires. The back is built high, well cushioned and comfortable. A big trunk and a well stuffed valise were strapped on the back of the vehicle. The automobile has a buggy cover which can be let down and up and to-day when the pair started for the Pacific slope the top was up. A long row of automobiles followed the travelers to Harlem. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will go to Albany and then to Buffalo and along Lake Erie to Chicago and westward across the prairies to the Rocky Mountains by way of Boulder, Col.

THAT "ROUND ROBIN."

The Government Will Not Take Official Cognizance.

Washington, July 18.—The cabinet meeting to-day was longer than usual, and the members after it adjourned were more reticent than usual.

Secretaries Gage, Wilson, Alger and Attorney General Griggs are out of the city. It was admitted that there was some discussion of the "round robin" sent by the American newspaper correspondents from Manila, via Hong Kong, yesterday, but all information regarding the character of the discussion or the nature of the decision, if one was reached, was refused. A cable from Colonel Denby, member of the Philippine commission, was read. It showed a fairly satisfactory state of affairs, one of the cabinet officers said, but it did not say that peace negotiations with Aguinaldo were in progress.

Secretary Hay also had a cable from Ambassador Choate relative to the boundary line negotiations, but it was not encouraging.

Later, it was ascertained that the decision was reached to allow the "round robin" matter to drop. At an informal conference held at the White House last night the subject was thoroughly discussed and such a policy agreed upon. This, it is stated, was confirmed at today's cabinet meeting. Officially the matter will be ignored, and General Otis will be allowed to treat it as he may deem best.

THE OFFICIAL VIEW.

Corbin Says Practically All the News Has Been Given the Papers.

Washington, July 18.—The publication of the war correspondents' formal indictment of General Otis' management of the Philippine campaign caused a sensation in the departments here. Secretary Hay had received advices as late as to-day from civil as well as military sources in the Philippines which led him to declare that the situation there was certainly improved and the prospects for the future had brightened very much.

Regarding statements that cable dispatches received at Washington and other news regarding the war, had been censured regardless of the usual system, Adjutant General Corbin said yesterday:

"Yes, these complaints have been brought to my notice and I have a word of explanation that is perhaps due the country, no less than the department. The enormous amount of work the office has been called upon to perform has taxed to the limit the endurance of the clerks, who, by the way, are as competent as any that can be found anywhere. Complaints were made by several of the assistants and clerks that our clerks were being annoyed and their time taken from legitimate work, by direct application for information from people in no way connected with the office or the public service. As a matter of protection of public interests and good administration the order of June 22 was issued. The censure of the so-called censored press is without just cause and evidently made under misapprehension of facts. There has been no information received from General Otis that has not been given to the press promptly on the bulletin board in the hall of this office. Every fair minded representative of the press will bear witness to this statement. What would the manager of any one of the complaining papers say if information concerning the business of the paper was inquired for of the printers rather than at the business office of the paper? This is a case exactly in point.

"The standing instructions of the President and secretary of War are that the public shall be given all information we receive; this has been done and will continue to be done. Of course, plans of campaigns that would be of help to Aguinaldo and other rebels have not and will not be promulgated, but all facts of events transpired have been given in fullness."

MEXICO'S GOLD LOAN.

How and for What Purpose It Was Made.

New York, July 12.—J. P. Morgan & Co. announce to-day the terms of the Mexican gold loan of 1899, amounting to $110,095,000 in American gold, £22,700,000 pounds in the English equivalent, and 463,080,000 in German marks. This is the largest financial scheme ever undertaken by the Morgan house, and it is presumed that their fee will be largely in excess of $1,000,000, which was their fee in several railroad reorganizations.

The issue will be made simultaneously in Berlin, Frankfort, Amsterdam, London and New York.

The subscription books will be opened at 10 o'clock this morning, and will remain open until September 1, and the bonds will be made out to "bearer," and will bear 5 per cent interest.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable in gold, free from all present and future Mexican taxes. The bonds are to be issued at 99½ per cent of their par value, together with interest accrued from July 1, 1899, to time of payment —that is, $965.15 and interest per bond of $970, or £200. In announcing the loan, J. P. Morgan & Co. say:

"The bonds, or their proceeds, are intended exclusively to retire the existing foreign loans of the United States of Mexico, viz: The 6 per cent loans of 1888, 1890 and 1893, and the 5 per cent Tehuantepec loan, heretofore issued in London and Berlin."

$110,000 DEFALCATION.

Doors of Perth Amboy Bank Close for Investigation.

New York, July 14.—The Middlesex County bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., has closed its doors. Cashier Edward M. Valentine is reported to be missing, with $100,000 of the bank's money.

The chief of police of Perth Amboy is authority for the statement that Cashier Valentine's defalcation amounts to $110,000

Some weeks ago Cashier Valentine took his family to Ocean Grove. He spent Sunday there with his family and when last heard of on Monday morning left Ocean Grove, as supposed, to go to the Perth Amboy bank. He did not get off the train at Perth Amboy, but continued on to New York. In this city he cashed checks amounting to between $3,000 and $5,000 at the Park National bank, with which the Perth Amboy bank transacted business. Cashier Valentine was very well known at the Park National bank. The police say that Valentine's peculations had extended over a period of several months and that he managed to cover up the shortage by false entries in his books.

SANTIAGO DAY.

Anniversary of the Surrender of That City Celebrated To-Day.

Havana, July 17.—The anniversary of the surrender of Santiago De Cuba is being observed here to-day on several ships and over the American club and other buildings flags of the United States are flying. To-night a banquet will be served to army officers who participated in the Santiago campaign between June 15 and July 17, to officers of the navy who were on the Santiago blockade and to correspondents who were in Cuba during the war. Thirty-six gentlemen will be present, including Generals Chaffee, Ludlow and Humphreys. Another dinner on similar lines will take place at Matanzas.

MUST OTIS GO?

Rumor That He Will Give Way to Another Leader.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

Washington, July 18.—There is no doubt in the minds of those who are familiar with the military situation in the Philippines that the President contemplates a change in the commanding officer of the American forces at Manila. That this change has been contemplated for some time is very well known, but the publication of the round robin from the newspaper correspondents has brought the situation more forcibly before the public than it has been at any time in the past. The publication last night and this morning of so-called vindication of Gen. Miles' policy is regarded in some quarters as an indication that the administration may send the commanding general of the army to succeed Gen. Otis. It is pointed out that this publication may be regarded as a preliminary step towards preparing the public mind for this change, but on the other hand it is recalled that Gen. Merritt, the first commanant at Manila, was permitted to leave the islands ostensibly for the purpose of visiting Paris at the time the peace commission was in session there.

Gen. Merritt and Gen. Miles are considered the greatest living American commanders to-day. The former could be sent to the Philippines now that the force is to be increased there without the slightest suggestion derogatory to Gen. Otis, and in the minds of the best military men in Washington, this is the course the President will pursue. Gen. Miles would, perhaps, succeed better in the work of pacification than either Merritt or Lawton, who is the other officer spoken of as most likely to succeed Otis, but unfortunately, Miles has not been persona grata to the President since his attack upon the commissary department of the army during the Spanish war.

President McKinley's whole course of political life has been shaped for the purpose of building up the commercial interests of this country. It is with this idea that he has been such an ardent advocate of the protective policy; that he advocates the construction of the Nicaragua canal and the subsidizing of American shipping. The attacks of Miles upon the beef packers is regarded by the President as a severe and unwarranted blow at a great industry in this country, and for this reason more than any other, the President is not disposed to place Miles in a position where he can achieve glory for himself, unless in doing so he shall regard Miles as the only man competent to fulfill the task.

It is very well known that Aguinaldo and his followers are more easily impressed by a show of militarism than by any diplomatic suggestions that can possibly be made to them. Miles is the beau ideal of an American soldier, both as a fighter and as a show soldier. He is, withal, a good deal of a diplomat under ordinary circumstances, and his great success in Indian campaigns in the past may have weight with the President in inducing him to overlook what he regards as Miles' indiscretion and to place him in command as the successor of Otis. But whether it is Miles, Merritt, Lawton, or some other man, who is to take command of the American troops in the Philippines, it is certain that Otis will be relieved. Perhaps, as is thought in some circles, he will ask to be relieved, but whether he asks for it or not, there is scarcely a doubt that the necessities of the campaign will compel the President to listen to the public demand and to place some other general at the head of the American army in Luzon.

Washington, July 18.—It was stated at the war department to-day that no attention whatever would be paid to the "round robin" of the Manila correspondents. The protest was not sent to Gen. Otis, and, it is said, will not be, and Gen. Otis will not be called upon for an explanation. In addition to this, it was intimated that very encouraging news had been received form the Philippines, and that the situation was much better than had been generally believed.

RETURNING VOLUNTEERS.

Great Demonstration Accorded Them Upon Landing.

San Francisco, July 14.—A noisy and enthusiastic welcome greeted the Oregon volunteers and the California signal corps when they landed to-day preparatory to going into camp at the Presidio, and the final mustering out. A brilliant procession in which were Major Noble, Gen. Shafter's aide, Governor Geer, of Oregon and his staff, escorted the returned soldiers to camp. All along the line of march the men were cheered to the echo, and bands hired by individuals played lively music. As the soldiers passed the Palace Hotel they were deluged with flowers thrown from the windows by the guests.

The men will be kept at the Presidio for two or three weeks before their muster out.

ANOTHER TICKET.

Kentucky Democrats Up In Arms Against Goebel.

Lexington, Ky., July 18.—A special to the Herald from Mount Sterling, Ky., says:

A meeting of between 400 and 500 Democrats yesterday adopted resolutions denouncing the methods by which William Goebel was nominated at Louisville and the Goebel election law. The resolutions call for a meeting at Lexington August 2, to consist of from one to three representatives from every county in the state to call a state Democratic convention.

The opinion was expressed at the meeting that Goebel's election means the loss of Kentucky to Bryan next year, so far as the delegates to the national convention from this state are concerned.

RED CROSS AFFAIRS.

Clara Barton Says Conditions In Cuba Are Excellent.

New York, July 18.—Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, arrived here to-day from Havana on the steamer Havana. She and the other passengers were detained at quarantine on account of the vessel having come from a yellow fever port.

Miss Barton said Red Cross affairs in Cuba are in excellent condition.

HORSES AND MULES.

Rush Orders for Them From the Government.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 18.—On a rush order from the war department, 200 horses and mules and 50 escort wagons were shipped from the Chickamauga quartermaster's department to San Francisco to-day, by special train, to be forwarded at once to Manila.

Sails for Manila.

San Francisco, July 13.—The City of Para will sail for Manila this afternoon with four companies of the Twenty-fourth infantry, Major Wigant commanding, and two troops of the Fourth cavalry.

I CURE FITS
When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

R R R
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

PENSION COMMITTEE.

Does Not Approve Entirely of Commissioner Evans.

Washington, July 13.—The pension committee of the G. A. R., which is here inquiring into pension measures and their administration at the invitation of Commissioner Evans, practically has closed its work. The committee spent most of the forenoon at the pension bureau going over the decisions in a number of cases, which have been cited in complaints against the pension system. Members of the committee in advance of shaping their report decline to discuss the results of their labors, but it is understood no substantial foundation has been found for the allegations against the work of the bureau, and whatever is recommended probably will be as to changes in the law itself. The committee, with Commissioner Evans, had an interview with Secretary Hitchcock, at which the pension system was discussed. The committee probably will present its report at the annual G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia in September.

Washington, D. C., July 14.—The pension committee of the G. A. R., were received by President McKinley yesterday and were in consultation with the chief executive exactly one hour. The G. A. R., commission is composed of the following named gentlemen: Gen. R. B. Brown, Zanesville; Gen. John Palmer, New York; Albert B. Case, Chattanooga; J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Illinois; Charles Clark Adams, Boston, and Gen. W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati.

Gen. Johnson said that the interview with President McKinley related entirely to prospective legislation to benefit the old soldier. He denied that his committee has taken a concerted stand to prejudice the mind of the executive against Commissioner Evans.

During the past few days this committee has been gathering data upon which to base their annual report to the encampment which this year occurs in Philadelphia. They have been given every opportunity for a free and full investigation of the pension bureau by Evans and have had, as stated, full confidence with President McKinley. Individually, they declined to talk, but it is asserted that they have discovered that some account of Commissioner Evans in his administration of the pension bureau do not altogether please them and they so told the President. Mr. McKinley was so greatly impressed as to lose his appetite and practically gave out the hint that it was his lunch time and the G. A. R. committee withdrew. As they came from the President they were very reticent and aided themselves largely with sentences profusely sprinkled with the personal pronoun I. The inference gathered is that they did not make a very profound impression upon Comrade McKinley and it is safe to say he is quite well satisfied to further entrust the the administration of the pension bureau to H. Clay Evans, of Chattanooga.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Congressmen Express Their Opinions On the Question.

Seattle, Wash., July 12.—Congressmen Payne, Steele, Hull, Dalzell and Heatwold, who arrived here yesterday, are very much impressed with their trip.

Congressman Payne, who is a member of the joint high commission, refused to discuss the boundary question or the proposed modus vivendi. He anticipated no trouble over a settlement of the dispute.

Congressman Hull is against giving a foot of northern territory, and does not hesitate to say that it would certainly result in great commercial loss, were a port given to the British on Lynn canal. It would affect, in a way, the whole country and coast.

"We have nothing to cede to Great Britain in the way of territory," said Congressman Hull. "It is not that we have acquired something that does not belong to us, and that is owned by the crown. We have nothing to do with that boundary. We stand simply upon the rights of possession acquired by the Russian purchase."

"There has been no new demarkation of boundary. England never questioned the boundary from 1825 to 1867, when Seward purchased the country from Russia for the United States. We will not go behind the original treaty by which we acquired all the rights of Russia, and therefore we will accept nothing but the territory accorded us under that treaty."

KNOCKED OUT.

Colorado's Eight-Hour Law Declared Unconstitutional.

Denver, July 17.—The supreme court to-day decided that the eight hour law is unconstitutional. The law which was enacted by the last legislature applied only to mines, smelters, mills for the reduction of ores. The refusal of the American Smelting and Refining Company to pay the wages for eight hours as had been paid for ten and twelve hours caused the smelters to be closed. This company, which is known as the smelter trust, will now endeavor to reach an agreement with its former employes as to wages and hours of labor and to re-open its smelters.

AT DETROIT.

Annual Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

Washington, July 17.—Gen. D. S. Stanley, acting president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces the next annual reunion of the society at Detroit, September 26 and 27, the last annual meeting was postponed because so many of the prominent members of the society entered the army for the war with Spain.

CLEVELAND STRIKE.

Conductors and Motormen Went Out at Daylight Monday.

Cleveland, O., July 17.—The conductors and motormen of the Big Consolidated Street Railway system, who were on a strike last month, went out again at 4:15 this morning. Eight hundred men are affected. They claim the company has not lived up to the agreement made which ended the former strike.

The first act of violence in the strike came shortly after noon, when a Euclid avenue car turned into St. Clair street from Bank. Bottles and stones were thrown from sidewalks and windows. Several cars were thus bombarded, but no one was injured, motormen speeding their cars by the dangerous points. The rioters had things all their own way, not a policeman being in sight. President Elliott, of the company, had a conference during the day with Mayor Farley and Police Director Barrett and the former was told to go ahead and run his cars if he could find men to operate them and the city would furnish all the protection in its power.

Mayor Farley is emphatic in declaring that no such rioting as marked the previous strike will be tolerated. He said to-day:

"There will be no such disorderly scenes as marked the previous strike. Every precaution possible will be taken to protect property, and the persons and lives of citizens. The rights of the public must be recognized. Steps have been already taken to preserve these rights. The city will do its full duty in the emergency that has arisen."

WAS IT MURDER?

Upon This Question Depends Brower's Guilt or Innocence.

Chicago, July 17.—A special to the Tribune from Bonesteel, S. D., says:

Upon the question whether his victim was brute or human depends Archie H. Brower's guilt or innocence of the crime of murder. Brower was one of the owners of a small tent show which came here for exhibition. Among their attractions was a creature of seemingly a higher form of animal life than a monkey and lower than a man.

Brower and Thorndyke called the animal the "Missing Link," and laid great stress on the alleged fact that no one was able to say whether it belonged to the human or the brute creation. Brower now avers that the freak was a monkey.

In a scuffle with it, the showman became angry, and, seizing a heavy club, dealt his antagonist a hard blow over the ear, from the effects of which it died in a few hours.

The local authorities immediately placed Brower under arrest on a charge of murder. At the preliminary hearing his lawyers set up the defense that their client did not take the life of a human being, but the magistrate bound him over to the grand jury.

KLONDIKE GOLD

Keeps Pouring Into the Cities of the Pacific Coast.

Victoria, B. C., July 17.—The manager of the Dawson branch of a Victoria firm writing from that city says:

"From reliable sources we have learned that the steamships Roanoke and Cayenne will take from St. Michael to Seattle and San Francisco $7,000,000 or a little more. The Canadian Bank of Commerce shipped $1,500,000 to each place, the Alaska Commercial Company a little over $500,000 and the North American Trading and Transportation Company $500,000.

"We are informed by the Bank of Commerce managers that they had in sight here at one time this spring $4,000,000. The bank people declare that the total output this year from the spring cleanups and summer work will not be less than $18,000,000, and will probably reach $20,000,000."

The Roanoke is reported to have entered the sound last night.

TEXAS MUSTANGS.

They Are Wanted by Uncle Sam for Service In Cuba.

Austin, Tex., July 17.—The federal government has sent agents to several points in Texas to secure horses for service in Cuba. The federal government is of the impression that the Texas horses or mustang ponies are especially adapted to service in a tropical country like Cuba; owing to their acquaintanceship with excessive heat and privation on the western plains, and for that reason they desire to secure 3,000 of these horses at once if possible.

Markets and Crops.

ENORMOUS BUSINESS.

Volume Much Greater Than It Was In 1892.

New York, July 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

"Because every prospect pleases, it is the right time to watch most closely for signs of trouble, but it is not easy to find them when the volume of business is 63.7 per cent larger than last year, and 75.50 larger than in 1892, the best of all years except the last, or when failures continue the smallest ever known, or when the exports of staples begin to improve materially, or when railroad business is by far the best ever known, or when New York bankers appear in international operations, listening to a Russian inquiry and undertaking a Mexican loan.

"Even the industrial disputes incident to the season cause less trouble than usual, the largest of them having been settled Thursday by the tin plate company.

"The Bank of England finds it difficult to borrow more on this side, and frankly raises its rate, while this country begins to ship fresh crops, for which Europe will run into debt.

"Iron production in the first week of July was 263,303 tons. The increase of 9,501 tons weekly in June, with a decrease of 80,400 tons in unsold stocks, implies a production of about 1,128,690 tons in June. Consumption would be 1,200,090 tons, and in the half year 6,844,215, but for the fact that steelmakers have stocked heavily against orders running through most of the year, drawing from outside supplies, so that consumption may prove only 6,700,000 tons, or even less. Prices are climbing, but only for the trifling surplus not covered by contracts, so that quotations represent but an insignificant part of the actual business.

"Though cotton is steady, in spite of Texas floods, at 6.19 cents, and the general demand for cotton goods is full and sustains prices, a reduction of half a cent in some fancy prints is reported. Larger distribution is expected this month, and export demand increases.

"In wool, a great speculation is in progress—sales in two weeks reaching 22,261,100 pounds, against 24,572,800 in 1897, when the buying was to anticipate new duties. It is worth noticing that no purchases by manufacturers are mentioned, save one for 400,000 pounds, though there is much calculation that 'the manufacturers must buy' at any price asked. Western frenzies sometimes make eastern markets, but as a rule, consumers make prices in the end.

"In striking contrast with official and other wheat reports are the recorded receipts at western ports, 8,088,146 bushels in two weeks, against 1,471,739 last year. It is not strange that prices have declined 1⅜ cents, and exports, flour included, were from Atlantic ports, in July thus far, 4,185,914 bushels, against 4,083,312 last year, and from Pacific ports, 1,010,485, against 801,100 last year, besides 505,585 bushels this year from other ports. Corn exports are also surprising, 5,155,214 bushels in two weeks, against 2,557,098 last year, but less surprising than western receipts, 10,512,341 bushels, against 4,561,071 last year. Nevertheless the price advanced five-eighths of a cent.

"Failures for the week have been 169 in the United States, against 215 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 23 last year."

BIGGEST CORN CROP.

State of Kansas Will Have Largest In Her History.

New York, July 18.—"Kansas has the biggest corn crop in sight in the history of the state," says Paul Morton, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company, who is in New York. "Give us three weeks more without hot winds, and the corn crop of Kansas will reach 300,000,000 bushels—double that of last year."

Harvesting Rye.

London, July 17.—Harvesting commenced in the rye fields of Gr at Britain this morning. The oats crop will be cut a week hence while the cutting of wheat will commence in the southeast district of England by July 31. The Mark Lane Express says that wheat promises a full average yield, and barley an average, and that the oats crop is distinctly deficient.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., July 18, 1899.

The markets for wheat during the past week have been fairly active. Receipts of new wheat have been heavy and the quality never was more uniformly fine. Prices have declined within the week about 2½@3c. The most serious reports regarding the crop come from Russia where it is said to be greatly damaged over a wide extent of country. The corn market has been active. Reports are of an encouraging kind from almost every point, and the weather is all that could be desired for developing the plant. The recent rains were of immense benefit. Prices are ½@1c lower. Clover seed is beginning to be marketed fairly free. Prices are 10@15c lower.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened ⅛c to ⅜c lower to-day, with a weak tone. Cables came lower and the receipts were quite heavy. In the Northwest 742 cars were reported, against 94 a year ago. The reports from southern, central and eastern Russia showed bad, and the markets moved up a small fraction. The weather in France is fine and the reports from Britain were favorable for a full average crop of wheat. Cutting will begin there in about a week. As trade proceeded there was an easier tone, but at the close the markets were a shade firmer. Trade was comparatively light.

Puts on September wheat at Chicago, 70¾@71c; at 1:30, 71c bid; calls, 71⅜c; at 1:30, 71¾@71⅝c. Puts on corn, 32@32⅛c; at 1:30, 32¼c asked; calls, open, 32⅜c bid; at 1:30, 32⅜c asked. Curb on wheat, 71¼c bid.

Prices of wheat to-day:

July.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	..71	71¼	71	71¼
Chicago	..70½	71⅝	70¾	71⅝
New York	..70⅝	70⅞	70	70⅝b
St. Louis	..70¾b	70⅝b	70½	70⅝
Duluth	..70¼a	70½b	70¼a	70½b

At Chicago September wheat opened at 71c; high, 71c; low, 70⅝c; close, 71⅛c. December open, 75c; close, 72c. At New York September wheat opened at 70¾c, rose to 70c, fell to 70⅛c asked, and closed at 70½c bid. At St. Louis September wheat opened at 71¼c, closed at 72c bid. At Minneapolis September wheat opened at 67⅜c, closed at 67⅝c.

Oats at Chicago for September, 20¼c; high, 20¼c; low, 20c; close, 20¼c; December, 20⅜c; high, 20⅜c; low, 20⅛c; close, 20⅜c.

Pork at Chicago for July, $9.20; September, $9.27; high, $9.30; low, $9.25; close, $9.30.

Lard at Chicago for July, $5.47; September, $5.55; high, $5.57; low, $5.55; close, $5.55.

Primary receipts of wheat, 1,120,000 bushels; same time last year, 477,000. Shipments, 266,000 bushels; same time last year, 48,000. Receipts of corn, 747,000 bushels; same time last year, 420,000. Shipments, 900,000 bushels; same time last year, 243,000.

Antwerp wheat, 12½c lower than Monday.

Liverpool wheat, 5d to 5¼d under last night.

Paris wheat, 15@20 centimes lower; flour, 10c higher to 15c lower.

Washington, July 18.—Consul Heenan, at Odessa reports to State Department a general crop failure in southern, central and eastern Russia. Rain has not fallen to any extent. Cattle have been turned on the rye, hope of saving that crop having been abandoned. The winter wheat yield will be far below the average. Spring wheat will also be less than usual. Oats and barley promise light crops. Failure in south Russia is also imminent. It would seem as if European Russia would have to be dismissed, as a factor is successful agriculture. Considerable wheat held back by farmers.

Snow's report: Minnesota—Dakota county, condition of wheat a little better than July 1; prospects very good. Stearns county, condition o fwheat fully 100; it never looked better; it is in bloom with long heads, but a few days of hot weather would help it.

South Dakota—Kingsbury county, condition about 80; perhaps 15 per cent has been ruined by drouth, fro mwhich half the country has suffered.

Winona county—Very heavy growth, but weather rather too wet. Prospect very flattering so far as appearance goes.

Yellow Medicine county—Condition perfect; a little better than July 1. One week more of the present weather will insure crop.

North Dakota: Grand Forks county—Condition about 90, or same as July 1. Wheat is healthy and prospects very good.

Corn started weak with wheat, and on the weather for developing the plant. There was a little rally, then a weak feeling, but at the close the markets were a little firmer. At Chicago July corn opened at 33; high, 33; low, 32⅝; close 33⅛. September, 32⅞ open and high; 32¼ low, and 32⅜ close. December, 31¾; close, 31¾. At New York corn was worth 38c; September, 38¼ asked; close, 38⅜.

The Close at Toledo—Wheat Lower.

Cash and July wheat ⅛c lower, and September ⅜c decline. Trade active. Prices steadier at the close. Receipts large.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 71@71¼c, outside to close.

July wheat, 71c, close 71¼c; September, 72c, 73¼c, and close 73¼c; December, 74⅝c, close 75¼c.

Corn—Dull, a Fraction Lower.

Corn was dull and a fraction lower, but steady. No. 2 corn, 35c; No. 2 white, 36c; No.